FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 277 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1922. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

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YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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SUNDAY EDITION.

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MATHERAN.

MATHERAN STATION RETIRING ROOMS.

Large, Airy and well-furnished Suited Accommodation for very large number of Visitors.

The Catering and Management of the Matheran Railway Refreshment and Retiring Rooms will now be run by a first-class European Caterer and Hotelier of repute, and Visitors will find this the best in Matheran for excellence Cuisine, Comfort and Cleanliness.

All milk used will be pure and fresh from our own cows and Buffaloes kept on the premises.

Terms. Rs. 8/8 per diem Inclusive

OPEN NOW.

Rooms now booking.

SHIPPING

O. S. K. LINE

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure.
[illegible]-Maru	S. Kametaka.	16th Nov.	29th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	K. Takahashi	27th Nov.	13th Dec.
Honolulu M.	[illegible]. Meguro	12th Dec.	28th Dec.
Java Maru	[illegible]. Kojima.	27th Dec.	12th Jan.

For Freight and passages, etc. apply to K. SHIMA, Manager.

P. O Box No. 2155. Hallyrj Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
25th November	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,,	NARKUNDA†	16,227
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,,	KARMALA*	9,098
30th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1923		
6th January	MOLDAVIA*	15,800
13th ,,	KASHGAR	8,840
20th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,,	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,,	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,,	CHINA	7,952
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089

* Through steamers from China.

†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN —A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
21st November	NEVASA	9,071
4th December	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,,	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
8th January	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February	GAMARIA*	5,255
16th ,,	MASULA*	7,261
7th March	MALDA	8,965
16th March	MATIANA	8,600
30th ,,	MULBERA	9,100
13th April	MANDALA	8,246
27th ,,	MANTOLA	8,963

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA and CHINA.

1922.		
19th November	SICILIA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nellore."
28th ,,	SOUDAN	
1923		
12th January	MOREA	
22nd ,,	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Khyber."
28th February	SOUDAN	
9th March	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Karmala"
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Kashgar"

P. & O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November	NALDERA	15,825
15th December	MACEDONIA	11,089
1923.		
9th February	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April	NALDERA	15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
23rd ,,	MATIANA	Karachi Direct. 3 P.M.
23rd ,,	BANDRA	P. Gulf via Karachi
24th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi
25th ,,	LINGA	Karachi Coasting
27th Novr.	VITA	Karachi via Coast.
29th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa,

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co, Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. P. O. Box 122.

Telephone No. 1288.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.

Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	15 Nov.	28 Nov.
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	3,767	27 Nov.	11 Dec.
Tsushima Maru	T. Takeda	6,746	9 Dec.	16 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,074	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,829	27 Dec.	10 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, and fitted with electric lights & fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

Y. YOSHIDA, Manager, NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone Nos. 273, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. "Jalaputra".	8,310	30th November.
S.S. "Jalatarang"	4,300	15th December.

For freight and other particulars apply to NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents. Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .... Rs 7,50,66,525-0-0.
Paid up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0.

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 81, Great Street, Helens, London E. C. 3.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.

Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manger, L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $30,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

BOMBAY OFFICE. 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton.	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo.	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

H. E. HYND, Agent.

CONSUMPTION.

Hundreds of letters from cured patients, I.M.S. and other Doctors, eminent British officials and distinguished Indian gentlemen have been published in the "Chronicle."

CANCER

Also cured. No operation, medicines from

Rev. G. R. WALTERS, M. A. L. L. D.
GUEST HOUSE, BHOPAL C. I.
and
Bombay Durg Stores, Princess Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD, Opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Paid Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd.,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Specialists in Khaddar, Cotton, Woolen and Silk Piece-goods

For Varieties, Excellence, Finery and above all Cheapness in prices no one can surpass us.

Fresh Stock just received.

OF KHADI DHOOTIES, SARIS MULL, MUFFLER WOOLLENS, WHITE AND KHADI DRILLS, ETC., ETC.,

Price :-

Khadi (H/spun) As. /-6/ to 1/4 per yard
,, Dhooties 7 to10 yds.Rs -6/-to12/- ,, pair
,, Saris 5 to 9 ,, Rs. 2/10 to 9/- each
,, Counterpanes Rs. 4/4/ to 8/10 ,,
,, Towels Rs. 1/- to 6/- ,,

N B.— Our Tailoring Department always gives fullest satisfaction to Our Customers.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's

(M.A., M.D., B.L.)

RENOWNED PATENT

IC-MIC COOKER

Free Catalogues apply Manager.

29, College Street, CALCUTTA

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

Price List on Application.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD

ESTABLISHED 1910.

Dividend declared 1921 — — 20%
Dividend declared 1922 — — 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%

The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or -/8/- per monsem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY; 29; Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

CHAMPION
SPARKING PLUGS
are solely represented in BOMBAY and its Suburbs by

RANE Ltd, proprietors of:—
EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES.
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL PRICES ARE OFFERED
FOR { DOZEN LOT / ONE GROSS LOT / TWO GROSS LOT / THREE GROSS LOT

WONDERFUL PREDICTIONS

BY

HANUMATH-UPASI

Send your FIVE questions in a sealed cover with a money order for Re. ONE. You will get the answers with your sealed cover. Omit the questions relating to theft and Government. Testing questions cannot be answered.

WONDERFUL TALISMAN

OR THE GREAT

"HANUMAN KAVACHA"

By wearing this powerful Hindu Sastric Talisman "Hanuman-Kavacha" which averts all evil planets, increases in the financial concern, develops brain activities, prevents and cures all diseases most marvellously. Every undertaking of yours will be successful. Each KAVACHA cost Rupees Three only.

APPLY TO:—

Proprietor
MALAYALA MANTRA SALAI
(KALAHASTI, P. O.)
(Chittoor Dist.)

Prof. GAJJAR'S Ionic Remedies.

Liver Solution :—for liver troubles, and indigestion, also Laxative. Re. 1-4
Tonic Solution :—Ideal Tonic for brain and body. Re. 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-8-0.
Fever Drops :—for all fevers. Re. 1-0-0 and 0-5-0.
Ague mixture :—for malaria, ague, etc. Re. 1-0-0.
Cholera Solution :—a proven remedy for cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery. Re. 0-10-0.

Also Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc. Ask for Catalogue.

THE IONIC PHARMACY, 104, Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WHY NOT TRY
SRI BALAKRISHNA'S VAJRADUNT TOOTH-POWDER.

When it is prepared to cure all complaints of the teeth in a day or two, such as tooth-ache, tooth-shaking, bleeding in the teeth, gum boils and other tooth complaints, etc., without the help of dental surgeons, guaranteed. Price per bottle, As. 4; 1 dozen, Rs. 2-4-0. Postage extra.

SRI BALAKRISHNA & CO., Dentists,
28, Katchaleswara Agraharam, G. T. MADRAS.
Sole Agents for Bombay and Bengal Presidency:
SOVEREIGN & CO.,
Lalbag, Parel, BOMBAY.

J. DIAS & Bros.

Civil, Military, & Naval Tailors

280, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Superior Blue Blazer	--	Rs.	40 0
Superior Brown Blazer	--	,,	40 0
Flannel Trousers	--	,,	19 0
Office Shirt	--	,,	3 8
Real Velour Hat	--	,,	22 8
Felt Hat	--	,,	10 8
Superior Silk Tie	--	,,	8

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rate:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Experienced COMPOSITORS good wages to competent men. Apply G. CLARIDGE AND CO., LTD., Caxton Printing Works, Frere Road.
A R14905

WANTED—A STOREKEEPER and a TIMEKEEPER to work in Cement Factory. Apply stating experience, salary, etc., to Box No. 8739, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A.14931.

WANTED—A CLERK, thoroughly knowing Accounts and Correspondence. Apply stating minimum salary expected, at Mrs. RADHABAI'S BOOK-SHOP, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A R5556

WANTED—A FAST and ACCURATE TYPIST, accustomed to figure work. Apply Box No. 8735, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5553

WANTED—BUYER of a very good profitable running concern. The owner wanting to retire owing to ill-health. Very small capital required. Apply Box No. 8740, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5562

WANTED.—SOLE AGENTS in Bombay presidency for the sale of our waterproof paulins, excellent terms to real business men. Local agents not objected to. For details write to BOSE BROS, Paulin Manufacturers, 31, Jackson Lane, CALCUTTA.
A R5560

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A CLERK with good educational qualifications, one possessing Railway experience connected with works matters preferred. Salary Rs. 175-25-225 per mensem plus house allowance. Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF TRANSPORTATION SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.
A C14926

WANTED—Influential AGENTS for progressing the sale of our renowned "SCENTED SANDAL DUST" manufactured purely out of Mysore Products by the Mysore Exports and Imports Co., Bangalore City Liberal commission allowed to Wholesale dealers and Merchants. Further particulars on application.
R5526

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE. B. 1. Rawalpindi.

WANTED—AGENTS, having Insurance experience and good influence in their locality, on decent salary. No security deposit or other vexatious conditions to be complied. Apply for rules with particulars of experience to the INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT TRUST, LTD., Equton Road, DELHI.
A 14837

WANTED.—MEDICAL OFFICER of Health for the Municipality of Rawalpindi; pay Rs. 600 plus Rs. 45 conveyance allowance. The applicants must be registered medical persons holding Diploma in Public Health of a British University. The applications with three copies of recent testimonials must reach the undersigned before 5th December 1922.
MOHANSINGH SARDAR SAHIB,
President, Municipal Committee, Rawalpindi.
A.11924.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED HIGH COURT PLEADER wanting MANAGING CLERK'S POST in Solicitors' or European Firm. Minimum monthly salary Rs. 150. Apply Box No. 8738, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5559

A. C. R. A. (Glas.) holding London Chamber Senior certificate, proficient in Accountancy and Banking seeks EMPLOYMENT. Five years office experience. Excellent testimonials and references. Please reply Box No. 8725, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5531

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—FOR HINDOOS ONLY:—A BUNGLOW open on all sides, airy well ventilated with a spacious garden, nearly twenty minutes' walk from Andheri Railway station. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, 393. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R5479

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR for Printing Press, Shops, Workshop or Godowns, at 33, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort. Apply within, 1st floor.
C R5525

TO BE LET.—Residential FLATS for Parsees near Dhobi Talao and Warehouses for machinery work-shop or cotton godown, admeasuring 25,000 sq. ft. Apply M. K. PALIA, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
C R5558

TO BE LET FOR OFFICES—2nd and 4th floors of a ventilated new house at Mint Road. Fort, junction Manordas Street. Please apply to SHAH JAICHAND BOGHA, adjoining house, 1st floor.
C R5546

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED TO BUY.—Hand driven MACHINERY for the manufacture of Socks, Hoses, Banian, Buttons, Tablet making, Binding and wire stitching machines. Kindly quote f. o. r. Prices with full particulars as to make, weight, size, etc., to Box No. 8736, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R5554

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE.—One six cylinder COLUMBIA CAR, painted and overhauled very sparingly used. Apply K. VISVANATH, c/o. this paper.
JA

ONE BRISCO MOTOR CAR in good condition FOR SALE at moderate price. Write Box No. 8737, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R5555

BOOKS AND STAMPS

ANY person wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive Literature to the SECRETARY, PELMAN INSTITUTE, 22, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System.
C13573

STAMPS—BARGAINS: 9 BATUM 1921, (Br: Occupation), 1 to 50 roubles, Cat: 25 sh. approximately. Price Rs 3/8. 14 UKRAINE Pictorials 1921, 1 to 200 gr. Cat: 2sh. 3d., Price 6 annas. Both complete unused sets Gwalior 9 pies Write for offers. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD:, ALLAHABAD.
L 14893

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. Brilliant success in Government Diploma in Auditing and Prizes in London Chamber's Examination, testify to the excellent training personal and through post. Write or call immediately for enrolment. Apollo Street.
M R5534

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1916 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E. L. A. A. and R. S Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M TH

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE—CANVAS BELTING, Picking Bands, Insertion Rubber, Insertion Rubber with wire. Asbestos Non-Metalic sheets. Rubber sheets all sizes and very cheap. Apply MANAGER, PREMIER STORES AND MACHINERY SUPPLYING AGENCY. 42, Bank Street, Bombay.
T R5557

THE surest remedy for grey and white hair. NAG-BRAND PERMANENT HAIR DYE supplies pigment deep into the hair cells and makes hair permanent natural black. Price per tin Rs. 1/8, per dozen tins Rs. 16. Sample packet sent post free on receipt of five-anna stamps THE INDO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL WORKS, Mahim, Bombay.
T R5482

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O Sulkia,
(HOWRAH).

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 8.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CRAWFORD MARKET NEW COLD STORAGE ROOMS

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned for storing mutton, fish, fruit, butter and other articles of food in the Cold Storage Rooms on payment of daily or monthly fees particulars regarding which can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets.
Bombay Municipality.
C14917

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NEW COTTON DEPOT, MAZAGON.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay invite applications for renting GODOWNS AND JETHAS at their New Depot (under construction) and for taking up building sites suitable for Garages, Refreshment Shops and other purposes in connection with the Cotton Depot.

Applications should be made on the prescribed Forms to be obtained from the Trustees' Land Manager and delivered at his Office as under at latest by 12 noon on Monday the 4th December, 1922.

Those Firms who have already enquired for accommodation should renew their application on the prescribed Forms.

Further particulars may be obtained from

F. H. TAYLOR,
P. A. S. I., M. R. S. I.,
Manager.
Land & Bunders,
Bombay Port Trust.
C14830

PRIZE VESSEL.

THE undernoted vessel will be sold as she lies (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.

BULLOCH BROS. & CO., LD.,
Rangoon.

BINNY & CO. (MADRAS), LD.,
Madras.

Name.	Tonnage. Gross.	Nett.	Built.	Position.
"KARA DENIZ" (Formerly "Darmstadt")	5012	3359	1890	Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS CONCESSION TICKETS.

DURING the ensuing Christmas and New Year Holidays Concession Tickets at a fare and one-third for the double journey will be issued for 1st and 2nd class passengers travelling for distances 100 miles and over from the 21st to 31st December, 1922, and will be available for the completion of the return journey up to the midnight of the 8th January 1923.

For journeys of 100 miles or less, fares as for 101 miles must be paid.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd November 1922.
C.14933.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE ARE REMOVING our office to 61, Meadows Street, Fort, on 25th November, 1922.

POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & CO.,
C14927

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have dispensed with the services of our Canvassing Agent, O. B. KODAT, and that we will not be responsible for his actions.

P. P. KUMARAN,
Pro. West Coast Wvg. Estt.,
Chowa, Cannanore (Malabar).
R.5405.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

SEASON TICKET FARES.

THE EXISTING SEASON TICKET fares shown on pages 103 to 114 of the Current Time Table Guide and Coaching Tariff will be increased by a further 10 per cent from 1st December, 1922, making the total increase to 25 per cent over the fares charged up to 1st April 1921.

D. S. BURN.
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1922.
C14930

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

REDUCED FARES FOR PILGRIMS ATTENDING THE EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER AT GOA.

THROUGH RETURN TICKETS for all classes of passengers (except Intermediate class) will be issued at concession rates from Bombay V. T., Bhusaval, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Jhansi, Agra Cantt. Delhi and Sholapur to Mormugao via Poona.

These return tickets will be issued from 1st December, 1922, and will be available for completion of return journey by the Midnight of the 31st December, 1922.

D. S. BURN.
Chief Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Railway.
21-11-22.
C14929

THE HINDUSTAN TANNERIES LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hindustan Tanneries, Limited, called on the 21st instant for want of Quorum is adjourned to the 8th of December, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company when the Resolution which was duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 6th November, 1922, will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolution.

Dated 22nd November, 1922.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
PEERBHOY KOCHHAR & CO.,
Agents.
C14932

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.

and

In the matter of the SWADESHI FELT CAPS and HOSIERY MANUFACTURING CO., LD. having its registered office at 271-277, Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.

DANJI MAWJI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Ghatkoper and business at Katha Bazar, outside the doing Fort .....Petitioner.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Swadeshi Felt Caps and Hosiery Manufacturing Company Limited, are hereby informed that the Honourable Mr. Justice Mulla, has, on the 10th day of November, 1922, on the Petition for compulsory winding up of the abovenamed company made by the Petitioner abovenamed and it appearing that the company has after the winding up petition was presented passed a resolution to wind up the company voluntarily, given directions to convene a Meeting on the 24th instant under the Chairmanship of an Officer of the High Court of the creditors of the said Company at the office of Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for the petitioner abovenamed to ascertain the wishes of the creditors of the said company, whether the said company should be compulsorily wound up and report to the court as to how many creditors of what amounts of claims support the compulsary winding up and how many creditors of what amounts of claims support the voluntary winding up of the company.

A Meeting of the Creditors of the said company is therefore hereby convened at the office of Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Attorneys for the petitioner abovenamed at 33, Medows Street, Second Floor of Examiner Press Building, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of November, 1922, at 6 p.m., (S.T.) when all the creditors of the said Company are requested to attend without fail.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1922.

MADHAVJI & CO.
Attorneys for the petitioner Dhanji Mowji.
C14852

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

RE: FAKHRUDIN & CO.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients MIYA SAHEB ABBASBHOY SULLEMANJI, MAHOMEDBHOY ADAMJI and HOOSEINBHOY ADAMJI that the partnership business of Glass Merchants and dealers in Tin plate moulding wire-netting, zinc sheets, etc., carried on in Bombay at No. 71, Mirza Street, under the name style and firm of Fakhrudin & Co., by our aforesaid clients in partnership with the firm of Isoofally Abdoolabhoy (Savlivala) Paper merchants has been dissolved in consequence of the said firm of Isoofally Abdoolabhoy having been insolvents.

NOTICE is also hereby given that our clients the said Miya Saheb Abbasbhoy Sullemanji, Mahomedbhoy Adamji and Hooseinbhoy Adamji will now carry on the said business of glass, Tin-plates moulding wire-netting and Zinc sheets at the same premises No. 71, Mirza Street, Bombay, under the name and style and firm of Mahomedbhoy Adamji and Co.

All Debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by our aforesaid clients who are continuing the said business in partnership under the style or firm of Mahomedbhoy Adamji and Co., as aforesaid.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1922.

NANU HORMASJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Miya Saheb Abbasbhoy Sullemanji, Mahomedbhoy Adamji and Hooseinbhoy Adamji.
C14886

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JAMNADAS NARAYANDAS MOTIWALLA, BHAGWANDAS NARAYANDAS MOTIWALLA, DAMODARDAS DEVIDAS MOTIWALLA, MANECKLAL DEVIDAS MOTIWALLA, and MANGALDAS NAGINDAS MOTIWALLA, the Trustees of the Trust Fund of the Temple of Shri Laxminarayan of Seth Kalliandas Kirparam have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof is hereby requested to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with messuage tenement and building standing thereon situate lying and being at Dady Seth Agiary Street, containing by admeasurement 210 square yards and bounded on the north by the Anantwadi Gully, on the South by the property of Wasudeo Bapuji and a private passage, on the East formerly by the property of Gajanan Moreshwar and now by the property of Haridas Parmanandas and others and on West by the property of Wasudeo Bapuji bearing Collector's Old No. 375 New No. 2250, Old Survey No. 261 and New Survey No. 398 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 4162 and Street No. 1.

Dated this 22nd day of November 1922.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.
C1492

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3768 of 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

MOTILAL DAYARAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a certified broker, of the Old Stock Exchange, residing at New Queen's Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

MUTTON LAL KAPOOR, of Meerut Hindu Inhabitant residing at Jathwada Meerut ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond tht seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the above-named defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiff prays that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,902-10-10 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 10th day of August, 1922, until Judgment costs of this suit and interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 12th day of December 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 24th day of August, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 24th day of August, 1922.

Messrs. KANGA & SAYANI,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
C14925

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5008 of 1922.

DOSSABHAI HORMASJI BHIWANDIWALLA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Chira Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, by his duly constituted attorney Motichand Panachand also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and all other the creditors of the said V. Sequeira, deceased ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

A. SEQUEIRA of Santa Cruz, Christian Inhabitant a Solicitor, practising in this Hon'ble Court, residing at Santa Cruz ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla on the 7th day of November, 1922, Notice under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby given to all the creditors of V. Sequeira deceased that the plaintiff abovenamed, as one of the creditors of the said deceased V. Sequeira, has, instituted this suit against the defendant abovenamed praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the estate of the said V. Sequeira may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(b) That an account may be taken of the moveable and immoveable property of the said deceased.
(c) That for the said purpose all accounts may be taken enquiries made and directions given as to this Hon'ble Court may seem necessary.
(d) That an enquiry may be ordered to ascertain the heirs and legal representatives and next of kin of the said deceased V. Sequeira.
(e) That the defendant and such other persons as may be found liable on such enquiries as heirs legal representatives and next of kin of the said deceased be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,000 together with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the 6th November 1919 till judgment with the costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum.

And that the hearing of this suit is fixed for the 19th day of December, 1922.

Dated this 20th day of November 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 20th day of November, 1922.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C14923

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods etc., etc.

About 120 cases Japanese Beer (Pint) Golf Brand.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse going in harness.
By order of Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed and on account and risk of the concerned.
30 casks White Pure English Tallow. Weight as per invoice.
6 tons 7 cwts. 3 qrs. and 24 lbs.
By order of the concerned.
1 case Boots and Shoes.
6 cases toys, 200 pcs. "Saris."
By order of Mr. K. P. Kotwal and on account and risk of Mr. Badri Prasad Baladin Pandit; one Studebaker car, 7 seater with taximeter; in running order.
By order of the concerned.
12 cases files of different size.

On SUNDAY, the 26th day of November, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Queen's Road, opposite the Church Gate Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, and dumb waiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy Cabinets, vases, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets, ice boxes, reclining sofas, cane furniture, writing table, silver cabinets, glass door book cases, aluminium utensils, etc., The property of Major E. Hall and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 12th proximo sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji, on account and risk of Messrs. L. Ratishanker and Co.

175 bags Mauritius Sugar ex. S. S. "Accra."

The above bags are lying at B. P. T. Bonded Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture dining table, sideboard, glassware, Cabinet plated-ware, etc. etc.

On SUNDAY, the 26th November, 1922 at Ahmedi Mansion Motibai Street Byculla at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction household furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, hatstand, teapoys, season wood almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of Capt. W. Killborn and others.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
R Courteneidge &
W. Holloway's London Co.
"THE BIRD OF PARADISE"
Plans at Rose & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
and Lovely
BEVERLY BAYNE
In
"IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE"

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MITCHELL LEWIS
IN
"THE LAST OF HIS PEOPLE"
Also
PATHE PRESENTS THE
BECKETT-MORANI
FIGHT FILM.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE MILE-A-MINUTE SERIAL
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
BY THE THRILL-A-MINUTE
STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHISON
Life means nothing to Hutch. The greater the risks the better he like them.
NO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WILL INSURANCE HIM.
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
A THRILLING STORY OF NEW YORK HARBOUR.
SEE IT TO-DAY
EPISODES. 7,—8,—9.

ONE WEEK MORE,
BY ORDER OF OUR PATRONS.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
THE GREATEST PICTURE OF THE SEASON
A picture adaptation of the most well-known story from the Hindu scriptures—highly interesting and instructive.
Pitrodhar OR
Ganga The Redeemer.
See how Bhagirath succeeded in bringing Ganga down to earth to do her work of purification of the sinful for ages to come.
In point of artistic photography—beautiful settings—perfect acting—it is
THE BEST PICTURE
PRODUCED IN GORGEOUS STYLE BY
the well-known
STAR FILMS LTD.
POPULAR PRICES
Time: 5-15 7; 8-45; 10-30.
Extra Show on Holiday at 3-30.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H.H. THE
MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
OF BARODA
Gandarv Natak Mandali
Saturday 25th November 1922
(8 p. m.) Night
SANSHAYA KALLOL
Sunday 26th November 1922
(2-30 p. m.) Noon
DRAUPADI

!! TO-NIGHT !!
AND DURING THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
RAJA BHOJA
IN 6 ACTS
PRODUCED BY
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES
PATHE GAZETTE & SNUB POLLARD COMIC.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SAT. AND SUN. at 3-30 p. m.

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AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMA.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER

OR

'WHAT DOTH IT PROFIT'

AT

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE HALL

SATURDAY, 25th November, 9-30.

SUNDAY, 26th November, 6 p.m.

TICKETS : Rs. 3, 2, 1

AT

B. X. Furtado & Sons,

the College and at the Door.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road,

UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT

To-day Double Programme

FOURTH INSTALMENT OF

THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL

'A Woman in Grey'

EPISODES

No. 10. The house of horrors
No. 11. A fight for life
No. 12. Circumstantial evidence

AND

Kohinoor Film Co's. production

Sati Parvati

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE

will stage at the

GRANT ROAD, "BOMBAY THEATRE"

on

Saturday 25-11-1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)

SHAHA SHIVAJI

Sunday 26-11-1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

SATTECHE GULAM

Proprietors.

Parsi Battalion

A set of 16 Picture Post Cards beautifully printed - - - -

Forms an excellent Pictorial Record of the Battalion's activities - - -

Useful as a Present or Souvenir - -

HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SET?

Price As. 8 per set.

Now is the time. Get your set from

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

OR.

J. B. KARANI & SONS.

PARSI BAZAR STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

DR.S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.

"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

Over 20 years' Experience and awarded Gold Medals.

Of the numerous certificates, the following are a few of the testimonials:—

Mr. KANHAYALAL BADRIDAS, Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real ability of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment —my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the S. P. Gravity was 10.37 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. After treatment, the administration of the same Municipal Analyst and Dr. N. H. Clubwalla, M.D., B. Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital, Pathological Laboratory. "Sugar was found—Nill" and S P Gravity 1018"

Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—"GHIA BUILDINGS," Khetwadi Main Road,

Opp. Girgaon Post Office, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"DIABETES", Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

TWO MORE CHANCES!

AND THEN IT'S ALL OVER !!

"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"

Will be in your midst for only 2 days more—to-day ; and on Friday.

"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

To-night : 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA.

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

HE IS COMING!

Saturday Next !!

THE MAN YOU WILL LOVE TO HATE

WITH HIS

"FOOLISH WIVES"

SOMETHING GRAND !!

Princesses Plebeians
Ardent Adventuresses
Spendthrifts Gilded Fools
Gamblers—Gentlemen

ALL OF 'EM IN THE HELL PARADISE OF MONTE CARLO !!

WEST-END CINEMA

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WEST-END CINEMA.

A glorious Universal Jewel Production with the fascinating, bewitching, popular

PRISCILLA DEAN

assisted by an all-star Cast

"OUTSIDE THE LAW"

Another Big Success of the internationally famous Star

PRISCILLA DEAN.

You know Priscilla Dean. She is unique, unequalled, irrepressible ! You saw her in "Wild Honey." You love her, you adore her, though she looks daggers at you, and smiles her terrible smile.

COME !—IT IS A GREAT PICTURE SECURED AT GREAT COST !

(As the Drama is somewhat lengthy no side pictures are included in this week's bill ; and you are particularly requested to be in your seat punctually.)

To-night 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 22.

S S Maur, Svenson, Bangkok.
S S Barjora, Grace, Busreh.
The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday :—
S S Bandra, Longhurst, Busreh.
The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Sikh for Calcutta.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.

S S Barjora :—The B I S N Co's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain F A Grace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Maur :—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain J Svanson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Bandra :—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain J H Longhurst, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

Wednesday November 22, 1922.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.	Steamers	Tons.	Destinations.	Date	Agent.
1	Nykerk ..	3616	Colombo	27-11	E. D. Sassoon & Co
2	Kalser-i-Hind.	5989	London	2-12	P & O Co.
3	Malwa ..	5904	London	25-11	M M & Co
4	Karroo ..	3141	Karachi	26-11	K N & Co
5	C of Lucknow.	4519	Madras	24-11	Graham & Co.
6	Circassia ..	4327	Glasgow	2-12	Graham & Co.
7	Drachenfels	3678	Karachi	N F	Graham & Co.
8	Clain Pracinla.	3214	N. F.	N. F. J.	F. & Co.
10	Karagola ..	3647	Africa	29-11	M M & Co
11	Matiana ..	5328	Karachi	24-11	M M &Co.
12	City of Exeter.	3965	Karachi	27-11	K N & Co.
13	Umouma ..	2791	Karachi	24-11	Graham & Co.
14	Nirvana ..	3728	London	26-11	M M & Co
15	Will Casino	3354	Madras	N. F. J.	F. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Wintsfield ..	2275	N F N F	M M & Co.	
3	Bandra ..	1877	P Gulf	13-11	M M & Co,
4	Varsova ..	1957	Burreh	2-411	M M &Co
6	Indo Maru ..	3539	Japan	28-11	O S Kaisha,
7	Acquica ..	4307	Trieste	1-11	L. Trestino.
8	Tregonell ..	312	Calcutta	NF	M M & Co
10&11	Tamba Maru	3553	Japan	28-11	NY Kaisha
12	Holmberg ..	1924	Tuticorin	24-11	S.N. & Co.
18	Shustar ..	1918	Busreh	24-11	P G S N. Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A	Oruro ..	1249	N F N F	D M	Khandvani
B	Chanda ..	4030	Rangoon	23-11	M M & Co
D	& E Sirona ..	2153	N F	24-11	L Trestino.
F	Catri	2952	N F	10-12	M Italian.
G	Warora ..	1336	N F, N F	M M & Co	
GR	Sikk ..	3263	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co.
M	Hejaz	2483	N F	N F	T M & Co.
N	Nagpore ..	3226	Japan	30-11	M M & Co.
N	Garada ..	3218	N F	N F	M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

Naldera due 24th November.
Caledonia due 1st December.
Khiva due 9th December.
Macedonia due 15th December.
China due 22nd December.
Delta due 30th December.
Matinana due 15th November.
Mulbera due 26th November.
Mashobra (not fix.)
Nuginee.

FROM NEWPORT.

Clan Macnaughton (not fix.)

FROM CARDIFF.

Scottish Monarch (not fix.)

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Morrison due 4th December.
Olympia due 7th December.
Castalia (not fix.)
City of Adelaide (not fix.)
Clan Buchanan.
Scindia.
City of Baroda.
Clan Macgillivery.

FROM WELLS.

Mandalay.

FROM HULL.

Othello (not fix.)
Hindoo (not fix.)

FROM ANTWERP, ETC.

Brocktown due 23rd November.
Okenfels due 6th December.
Wartenfels due 20th December.
Boyne (not fix.)
Gazana (not fix.)

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bovenkerk due 8th December.
Ridderkerk due 29th December.
Meerkerk due 20th January.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Lucknow due 18th November.

FROM KOBE.

Sumatra Maru due 27th November.
Moji Maru due 27th November.
Java Maru due 27th December.
Wakasa Maru due 14th December.
Kamakura Maru due 27th December.

FROM CHINA.

Tsushima Maru due 9th December.
Honolulu Maru due 12th December.
Soudan due 14th December.
Karmala due 22nd December.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda due 8th December.
Ormera due 30th December.

FROM AFRICAN PORTS.

Kurupar due 3rd December.
Karoa due 17th December.
Accra (not fix.)

EXPORTS.

Nov. 22.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London :—60 cwts kismiss, B Hurban and Co; 50 cases Mellin's food, L Abercrombie and Co; 319 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 32 bales Indian sevri cotton, The Bombay Export Co; 307 bags Indian casein flour, Polson Mfg Co.

S S Natian for Hamburg :—330 bales Indian cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Malwa for London :—11 cwts Keli kismiss, H K M Jetha and Son; 100 cwts Keli kismiss, E Virji and Co; 4 pots I rosa oil, Thos CooK and Son; 22 cases bristles, Wise Robinson and Hughes.

S S Circassia for Liverpool :—39 bales wool raw, R Bhawanji and Co; 36 bales wool raw, K Rakudass; 103 bales wool raw, C Ramsarup; 30 bales wool raw, C Chaganmull; 57 bales wool raw, H Balkishandas; 6 bales wool raw, M Oomarsey; 42 bales wool raw, H A Jivabhoy; 10 bales wool raw, B Shriwalobh; 10 bales Indian wool raw, Meyer Nissim; 40 bales Indian wool raw, R Allimahomed; 155 bales Josia wool raw, K Esmail; 21 bales Indian wool raw, L Abercrombie and Co.

S S Circassia for New York :—200 cwts gum olibanum, E Virji and Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles :—12 cwts dry casings, Ad Meyer; 210 cwts gum Arabic, J Nentran and Co; 2000 cwts Indian massoor, Ralli Bros.

S S Umyineto for Antwerp :—2000 cwts peas white, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1000 cwts crushed bones, F Ibrahim and Co Ltd; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, N M K Kaisha; 2000 cwts castor seed, E Spinner and Co.

S S Umyineto for Ghent :—200 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 545 bales Indian raw cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Umyineto for Barcelona :—350 bales Indian cotton, Ralli Bros; 846 bales Indian cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 214 bales Indian cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 225 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Sunden for Genoa :—2500 tons old iron scrap, N B Kapadia; 420 bales Indian cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sunden for Hull :—4140 cwts cotton seed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Aquleia for Venice :—222 bales Indian cotton, Ralli Bros; 212 bales Indian cotton raw, The Bombay Co Ltd; 220 bales Indian cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

S S Aquleia for Trieste :—330 bales Indian raw cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

S S Capri for Genoa :—1500 cwts Indian linseed, 112 bales Indian cotton, Ralli Bros; 159 bales Indian cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 2002 cwts rape seed, 4000 cwts linseed, Goria Ltd; 1000 tons manganese ore, K M Nathoo.

S S Capri for Naples :—500 cwts castor seed, Goria Ltd; 200 bales Indian cotton, Patel Bros; 2000 cwts Indian cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Sirena for Venice :—220 bales Indian raw cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.

S S Nirvana for Antwerp :—60 bales Indian hemp, K Kuvarji.

S S Nirvana for Hull :—2000 cwts castor seed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Karoo for Liverpool :—1050 cwts C myrabolams, P Mathoordas and Co; 265 bales Cty cotton fly, P H Vasa; 88 bales African raw cotton, B Ambalal and Co.

S S Umvana for Havre :—400 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 56 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 50 bales sevir hemp, Bombay Export Co.

S S Drackenfels for Antwerp :—800 cwts Indian castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Drackenfels for Rotterdam :—780 cwts blue poppy seed, A Durst; 27 bundles tanned lamb skins, Alen Bros and Co Ltd.

S S Drackenfels for Hamburg :—14 bales sheep skin tanned, T S Narang and Sons.

S S Tambu Maru for Hongkong :—52 cases shark fins, H B Bhesania and Co.

S S Tambu Maru for Yokohama :—100 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe :—500 bales Indian cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Indo Maru for Yokkaichi :—500 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nagpur for Kobe :—500 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 22.

S S Shustar from Basrah, Agents The P G S N Co Ltd :—850 baskets wet dates, 13284 baskets L dates, 836 baskets S dates.

From Bushire :—257 bags gum, 79 bags raisins, 335 bags almonds, 300 bags Alm kernels, 114 bags currant, 75 bales cotton.

From B. Abbas :—230 bags 208 cases asafotida, 743 bags raisins, 141 bags gum trafaqant, 189 bags pistachis.

From Karachi :—1686 bags rape seed, 250 bags wheat flour.

S S Circassia from Liverpool, Agents W A Graham and Co :—203 cases 229 bales cotton, 32 bales 79 cases cotton yarn, 830 cases common soap, 260 cases toilet soap, 1965 boxes soap, 1260 casks China clay, 223 bales printing paper, 3120 1 cwt bags soda ash, 900 1 cwt bags bicarbonate soda, 250 1 cwt drums caustic soda, 171 cases beer, 537 bales paper, 510 bales old newspaper, 60 barrels lubricating oil, 80 drums lubricating oil.

S S Kellindin from Barnagore, Agents East India S N Co :—From Cannanore :—755 bags cocoanuts.

From Badagra :—1133 bags dry cocoanuts, 778 bags copra.

S S Shuja from Durban, Agents The Persia S N Co and The Arab Steamers Ltd :—6851 tons coal.

S S Karagola from Durban, Agents B I S N Co Ltd :—5268 bales cloves, 785 bales cotton, 820 bundles cowries, 233 bags copra, 392 bags bajree, 634 tusks ivory, 176 boxes specie.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week, Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still	Day of month	Bombay, Mean Time,	Depth on Still
	Nov.	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov.	h. m. in.	ft.
T	28	m 6 13	25 2	28	m 6 43	17 11
		7 42a	24 1		1 16a	19 3
W	22	m 1 21	29 8	22	m 7 28	18 4
		1 15a	26 8		7 8a	15 10
T	23	m 2 4	28 10	32	m 8 18	18 10
		2 1a	25 9		7 46a	17 0
F	24	m 9 26	27 9	17	m 3 26	18 3
		10 21a	29 2		3 46a	14 10
S	25	m 3 36	26 11	25	m 10 12	19 10
		34 8a	24 1		9 9a	19 1
S	26	m 42 5		26	m 11 26	19 11
		45 5a			10 9a	20 5
M	27	m 5 17	25 5	27	m 0 26a	19 8
		6 18a	23 7		11 47a	21 0

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION OF A CONSTABLE.

The Bombay Police have been enquiring into the antecedents of a Hindu, Gopal Waman, who has been arrested under novel circumstances. It appeared Jainabai, a woman residing at Pydhownie in consequence of an altercation with her husband arranged with her brother to go and live with her aunt residing at DeLisle Road. On Monday she was waiting for her brother at J. J. Hospital when Gopal Waman accosted her and charged her with being of a bad character. He represented himself as a policeman and threatened to take her to the police station. In the meantime her brother came up whom he accused of enticing away his sister and demanded Rs. 5 from them to hush the matter up. They had only eight annas with them which they offered him and boarded the car for Parel. Gopal also followed them. At Victoria Gardens, they got down and reported the matter to a police sepoy. On inquiry Gopal represented himself as a district police constable. They were all taken to the police station where Gopal denied having ever been a police constable. He has been arrested by the police with a view to further enquiries.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

The programme for the construction of 50,000 one-roomed tenements for the poorer classes, which was commenced by the Development Directorate in April 1921, has now made considerable progress, and a large number of tenements will be available for occupation in December. The buildings are being constructed at Naigum, De Lisle Road and Worli, and His Excellency Sir George Lloyd has consented to inaugurate the scheme on Wednesday 6th December. The ceremony will take place at Worli at 4-15 p.m., (S.T.) on that date, and invitations are being issued by the Directorate of Development. After the ceremony, guests will have an opportunity of inspecting the completed buildings and, also, a museum which is being prepared to illustrate other activities of the Directorate. Tea will subsequently be served in a tea garden arranged on the sea front of the Improvement Trust Worli scheme to which access by road is being arranged.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1922

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..	29.897 inches.
Temperature of Air	..	76.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	65.6 "
Dew Point	..	59.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.569 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	84.7 "
Minimum temperature of Air	..	63.3 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	..	ESE, ENE, E, NNW.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	..	126 miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Sumumary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd November, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Night temperature was below normal at Hissar and Delhi, the latter station reporting a minimum temperature reading of 44deg which is 10deg below the average.

The United Provinces—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal. Night temperature was lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and at most stations in the division humidity is in defect and night temperature was below normal. Day temperature was lower than usual at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and in Gujarat and Kathiawar humidity is in defect and night temperature was below normal. Day temperature was lower than usual at Bhavnagar Para and in Gujarat and Central India West. Bhuj records a minimum temperature reading of 49deg which is 11deg below normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded and at Raipur and Amraoti humidity is in excess. Night temperature was above the average except in the northwestern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and temperature was nearly normal or below the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in Hyderabad and at Malegaon and iBjapur. Day temperature was below normal in the northwest of the division. Night temperature was below the average at Malegaon, Poona and Belgaum, but above it at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay lies near Masulipatam. It has given 0.40in. of rain at that station and moderate to heavy cloud on the north Madras coast and in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Madras. Skies are clear in northwest India, the United Provinces and the Konkan. Night temperature was below normal in the southeast Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Konkan and was above it in the south and east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. The sea is moderate at Madras and equally weather is reported from Masulipatam.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely into the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the northern districts of Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st November 1922.

The storm in the Bay is moderately severe. It is about forty miles southeast of Cocanada and is likely to cross the coast near Cocanada about noon to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa and on the north Madras coast and local in Chota-Nagpur. A few falls have also occured in Burma, Bengal and Bihar.

The chief amounts are :—Cuttack, Vizagapatam, Gopalpur half an inch and Calingapatam three quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND OF NOV. 1922.

DIVISION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Humidity At 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Jan. to date.	Rainfall. Depart. ur 1st Nov. to date.
Punjab—						
Bhakra	88	68	6	00		—5.75
Delhi	84	68.0	31	00		—0.05
Jhansi	81	71.1	76	00		—0.19
Kotah	84	51	54	00		
Punjab—						
Multan	79	55	67	00		—0.10
Mahvelpur	80	44	35	00		—0.15
Lahore	80	43	43	00		
Risni	80	44.0	75	00		—1.29
Ambala	76	48	75	00		—0.09
Delhi	79	50	62	00		—0.09
United Provinces—						
Agra	81	60	67	00		—0.15
Mainpuri	80	46	71	00		—0.11
Jhansi	79	60.3	79	00		—0.35
Oswapore	84	54	79	00		—0.18
Allahabad						
Rajputana and Kathiawar—						
Jhansi	82.1	8.6	66	00		—0.86
Karachi	87	61	43	00		—0.10
Ajmir	80	44	39	00		—0.10
Jaipur	82	45	52	00	0.51	—0.38
Kotah	81.6	58.6	41	00		—0.06
Mount Abu	70.4	52.4	16	00		—0.12
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India—						
Surat	85.6	49.5	73	00		—0.09
Baroda	87.4	52	54	00		—0.01
Deesa	90	53	52	00		—0.10
Vesavel	88	48	49	00		—0.10
Rajkot	88.2	49.7	47	00	2.65	—0.08
Bhavnagar Para	87	55.6	46	00	0.13	—0.03
Surat	87	67.7	51	00		+0.49
Ahmedabad	90.2	49.3	40	00		+0.08
Deesa	92	49.5	41	00		+0.06
Bhuj	78	49.1	68	00	2.01	+2.36
Central Provinces—						
Jubbulpore	74	50.1	64	00	1.86	+1.13
Nagpur	76	55.6	49	00	0.81	+0.84
Raipur	79	51.4	83	00	3.47	+2.05
Narsingpur	82	7	2	86	00	0.89
Khandwa	83	2	48	0	57	00
Akola	81	54	1	41	00	1.06
Amraoti	75	50	1	67	00	1.88
Nagpur	80	53.5	0	58	00	0.28
Chanda	81	51.0	68	00		—0.35
Betul						
Konkan—						
Bombay	85	76	2	69	00	3.60
Alibag	86	68	0	64	00	1.61
Marmugao	79	67	8	68	00	2.66
Ratnagiri	84	60.5	72	00		2.39
Deccan and Hyderabad—						
Nizamabad—						
Malegaon	83	56	8	66	00	0.73
Ahmednagar	80	45	1.0	48	00	1000
Poona	81	64	9	67	00	0.51
Sholapur	86	70	1	0	47	00
Bijapur	82	60	0	55	00	3.05
Belgaum	80	65	8	45	00	0.00
Kolhapur	81	61	8	50	00	0.64
Aurangabad	79	50	0	66	00	1.12
Hyderabad (Deccan)	82	7.0	8	55	00	0.04
Carnatak and Southern—						
Bangalore	83	1	0	1	65	00
Cuddapah	85	8	0	1	85	00
Guntal	8	0	0	4	78	00
Coimbatore	87	0	0	4	91	00
Madras—						
Masulipatam	83	3	6	0	70	00
Nellore	12	6	1	1	95	00
Cuddapah	85	7	0	5	86	00
Madras	82	8	7	0	1	18
Kodaikanal	19	2	6	0	36	00
Coimbatore	82	5	6	2	68	00
Trichinopoly	86	1	6	4	71	00
Nungapatam	83	4	7	0	78	00

DIVISION	Depart. ur 1st Nov. to date.
Punjab—	
Bhakra	—6.75
Delhi	—0.05
Jhansi	—0.19
Kotah	
Punjab—	
Multan	—0.10
Mahvelpur	—0.15
Lahore	
Risni	—1.29
Ambala	—0.09
Delhi	—0.09
United Provinces—	
Agra	—0.15
Mainpuri	—0.11
Jhansi	—0.35
Oswapore	—0.18
Allahabad	
Rajputana and Kathiawar—	
Jhansi	—0.86
Karachi	—0.10
Ajmir	—0.38
Jaipur	—0.06
Kotah	—0.12
Mount Abu	
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India—	
Surat	—0.09
Baroda	—0.01
Deesa	—0.10
Vesavel	—0.10
Rajkot	—0.08
Bhavnagar Para	—0.03
Surat	+0.49
Ahmedabad	+0.08
Deesa	+0.06
Bhuj	+2.36
Central Provinces—	
Jubbulpore	+1.13
Nagpur	+0.84
Raipur	+2.05
Narsingpur	+0.18
Khandwa	—1.70
Akola	—0.92
Amraoti	—2.39
Nagpur	—0.35
Chanda	+0.65
Betul	
Konkan—	
Bombay	+0.49
Alibag	+1.81
Marmugao	+2.67
Ratnagiri	×0.75
Deccan and Hyderabad—	
Nizamabad—	
Malegaon	+0.96
Ahmednagar	+0.44
Poona	+5.16
Sholapur	+1.19
Bijapur	+3.85
Belgaum	+1.66
Kolhapur	—5.09
Aurangabad	+8.52
Hyderabad (Deccan)	+0.16
Carnatak and Southern—	
Bangalore	+0.04
Cuddapah	—0.04
Guntal	+6.72
Coimbatore	+0.12
Madras—	
Masulipatam	+5.35
Nellore	+4.19
Cuddapah	+10.46
Madras	×33.06
Kodaikanal	+2.68
Coimbatore	+0.18
Trichinopoly	+7.9.
Nungapatam	—6.75

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Nov. 20th

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" Sales of East Indian	—
" Import	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

New York Tone :—

Declined owing to influence Liverpool.

Mid, Americans		—
Egyptian F.G.F. sport - Quiet		14 91
New York, 11 a.m. Sales		18 50
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	25 20
	Mar.	25 16
	May.	24 99
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	24 74
	Mar.	24 73

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
November	14·29—20
December	14·10—22
January	13·99—20
February	13·87—19
March	13·79—20
April	13·72—16
May	13·67—15
June	13·57—14
July	13·48—13
August	13·25—12
September	12·97—10
Oct.	12·74—10

Tone :—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.

M. G. Bengal	Good	8 10
" "	Fully Good	8 60
" "	Fine	9 00
Bhownagar	No. 1 Oomra, Good	10 65
" "	Fully Good	11 05
" "	Fine	11 45
M. G. Broach	Good	12 60
" "	Fully Good	13 00
" "	Fine	13 40
M. G. Scinde	Good	8 10
" "	Fully Good	8 50
" "	Fine	8 90

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Nov.	—
Dec.	13 97—13
Jan.	13 93— 6
Feb.	—
Mar.	13 72— 7
April	—
May	13 58— 9
June	—
July	13 38—10
Aug.	13 16— 9
Sept.	—
Oct.	12 60—14
Egyptians	—
Jan	17 55
March	17 75
May	17 75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 20th

Months.	To-day's prices.
Nov.	17·60—35
Dec.	17·60—35
Jan.	17·70—35
February	17·85—35
March	17·95—30
April	18·03—30
May	18·10—80
June	18·15—35
July	18·15

In no 3920 please read american visible supply. Bales — 3,915,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 20th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		21,000
" Exports to Great Britain		4,000
" " to Continent		6,000
Futures at New York	Dec.	24·93—65
" " "	Jan.	24·89—99
" " "	March	24·90—54
" " "	May	24·76—92
Spot Cotton at New York		25·05—65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		25·00—25
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	24·52—50
" " "	March	24·51—80
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		10 13/16
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined		99 1/4
Do. Foreign		64 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 21st,

To-days Prices.

Futures at New York,	Dec.	25 32+.37
	Jan.	25 30+.41
	Mar.	25 31+.41
	May.	25 20+.44

Liverpool, Nov, 21st

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	Jan.	14 03+.6
	Mar.	13 83+.4
	May	13 6— .1
	July	13 46— .2

London, Nov. 21st,

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 dull.
Bar Gold £ 4-11-6 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 5/8 Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov 20th,

Rates 3 per cent.	69 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/2
" " 2 months hence	32 1/8

Closing Tone of silver :—Indian bazaars sold dull.

Discount Bank of England Rate	3
3 per cent. since 17th July 1922.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day market loans	1 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 20th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs Nov.	—
Barletta Russo—63 lbs Nov-Dec. Paid	50/6
Australian 62 lbs. Nov-Dec. Sellers	49/6
Karachi Feb.-Mar. Value	52
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Nov.-Dec.	33/6
Red Karachi 480 lbs. Nov,-Dec.	52/6

Tone—Firm.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/8
Hongkong	£ 118
National	£ 42 1-2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£ 14
Eastern Bank	£ 5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Nov-Dec. Firmer	£ 17 3/8
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Tendency rathers upwards	£ 17 1/4
RAPESEED Brown Cawnpore per ton Jan.-Feb.	—
LINCEED bold Nov-Dec. Sellers Hardening tendency.	£ 20
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec-Jan. Sellers	£ 8 5/8
TORIA RAPESEED:—Nov.-Dec. Value.	£ 18

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 63 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 8
Hard Spelter	£ 28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/8

WAR LOANS. ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	87 1/2+1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	88 5/8 unchgd.
War loan 5% 1929/47	99 5/16—1/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 1/4—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	37 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	64 8/4
Govt. Securities 3%	55 1/2+1/4
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 111

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	13 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	12 3/8

Tone :—Duil.

Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	53

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec-Jan. Sellers	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Sellers	20 4 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec-Jan, Sellers	19/5 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec-Jan Sellers	19/5 1/2

Tone :—Good demand.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

To-day Reuter reported 41 points higher in American Futures. The advance was due mainly to the Census Bureau report showing the figure of cotton ginned upto 13th November as 8,870,000 Bales, against only 7,274,201 Bales ginned last year.

The Marwari Bazar opened to-day at 2 p.m. at Rs. 462/½ for F.G.M.G. Broach April/May, and steadily went upto Rs. 467 on buying by offices, and Commission Houses. It then declining to Rs. 465 again improved to Rs. 468 on offices buying the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 464. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 463. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 461/½ and closed at Rs. 464.

Fine M.G. Oomra Decr./January opened at Rs. 409 and going down by half a rupee, advanced to Rs. 415/½ on offices buying the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 411; whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 411, advancing to Rs. 418/½ on buying by offices, declined to Rs. 416 the same rate being quoted at 4 p.m. F.G.-M.G. Bengal Decr/January was Rs. 336 and March Rs. 342 nominal.

The demand for ready cotton was poor yesterday, and very little business was reported to have taken place.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Nov. 2'nd

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May.		464
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		335
F. G. Bengal	March		342
Fine. Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		411
Fine Oomera	March.		413 1/2

B. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 22nd

			Rs
F. G Broach	April-May		483
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		333
Fully " "	March		332
"	Dec.-Jan.		409
Five Oomra	March		419

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 21st

Description,	Sugar-fine	F Good	Good	Fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	350	335	325	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	410	395	380	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	440	425	410	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	425	410	395	—
M. G. Southern	—	—	505	495

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st Nov 1922.

Cotton	8,504 Bales
Wheat	10,425 Cwts
Linseed	2,303 "
Rape, etc	728 "
Gingellyseed	4,987 "
Poppyseed	1, 03 "
Groundnuts	2,028 "
Castorseed	3,294 "
Rice	7,950 "
Myrabolams	5277 "
Cottonseed	18,8 8 "
Mowraseed	1,205 "
Jeera	908 "
Juwar	3, 86 "
Bajri	464 "
Barley	1,000 "
Sajry	7,334 "
Coal	374 Tons.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Nov. 22.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 13 points up.

The Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned upto 13th November as 8,870,000 bales.

Comparison with previous years as follows :—1922, 8,870,000; 1921, 7,274,201; 1920, 8,914,842; 1919, 7,601,320; 1918, 8,706,420; 1917, 8,571,115.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool, dated the 21st instant :—

"Short covering, buying on ginnings; market declined on heavy straddle selling. New York market advanced on ginning report, new buying and shorts covering. Tone of market steady."

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS. (THROUGH THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Nov. 21st

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi :—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	—
Elphinstone	1 1 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 36/40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 3
Century per lb	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Vasulbhai per lb	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (Gav mukh)	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 10 0
Jacob (Four miners)	1 9 6
Longcloth (Light weight) No 5203/5203 :—	
Rachael per lb	1 9 6
Swan fu ay per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 9
Fasulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 10 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 36/40 inches :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb	1 8 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 6
Century (Bugle) per lb	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 0
Jacob Rajkumar per lb.	1 8 0
Salita —	
Century per lb	1 7 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 3
Grey Drill, Century Mill :—	
No. 1126 per piece	18 0 0
No. 1251 per piece	14 0 0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb	1 10 9
Dhooties :—10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 11 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 11 9
Cheek 8 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	8 14 9
Phoenix per piece	8 14 0
Swan Finisy per piece	8 13 9
Hindustan per lb.	7 1 0
Cheek 8½ lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Textile per piece	7 4 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 9
Bleached Cheek :—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 11 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 0
Black Cheek 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 10 6
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Rachael	8 2 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Nov. 22

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-4-9
Bars Gold forward 26-4-9.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 26-3-9.
Bars Silver ready 84-3-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 84-3-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 83-13-0.

EXCHANGE.

B C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 7/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 29/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 29/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/3 1/8.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 31/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3.
Ton of Exchange—quiet Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 405.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 435.
Bank's buying D. D. 425.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 162¾.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. 158.
On Hongkong.—
Bank's selling D. D. 181.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D. 245.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling 177½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D. 338.
London Gold ready Sh. 91-6.
London Silver ready d. 32-10.
London Silver forward d. 32-5.

Tone of silver—Dull—China & India bought to cover sales, America and moderately.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $ 4.49.
French Exchange Frcs. 61.90.
Swiss Exchange 23.90.
Belgium Exchange 66.30.
Italian Exchange Liras 97.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 27500.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent War Loan 84/4.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101/2.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 101/4.
6½ Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/4
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 66
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 66.

SHARES.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—
Market closed steady.

BANKS.

Imperial 1330, India 98, Central 33/8, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 74.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2400, Alliance 250, Appollo 52/8, Birla Mills 60, By-Cotton 915, By-Dyeing 1260, Bradbury 950, Century 632/8, Cent-India 3465, Elphinstone 107/8, Fazulbhoy 1205 Gokak 212/8, Ind-Bleaching 207/8 Ind-Malwa 565. Kasoorchand 640, Kohinoor 1730, Luxmi cotton 4500, Madhavrao Scd. 180, Madhowji 350, Mathuradas 650, M Petit 3850, Meyer Sassoon 227/8, Morarji 5000, New Great 590, New City 545, Pabani 660, Pearls 872/8, Phoenix 765, Premier 120, Shapurji 205, Standard 2000, Swan 945, Swadeshi 3465, Tata Mill 845 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 392/8, B. Burma 437/8, B. Burma N. I. 130, Bt-Burma pet 7/6 B. Tramway 101/4, B. Steam 150, Ind-Cement 215 Bundi cement 29/8xd, Katni Ord. 222/8, Katni Defd 1100, New India 16 Shivrajpur 31/8, Tata iron ord 38/12, Tata iron Dfd. 45, Tata Hydro 730, Tata Oil 26/4 and Scindia Steam 6/4.

SHARE BAZAAR.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates
Indore Malwa	565	..	—	565
Colaba	..	..	..	1815
Crescent	412/8/	—	—	415
Kohinoor	1700	1730	1690	1735
Nagpore Ordy.	3450	3470	..	3465
New Great	590	..	585	585
Pearl	862/8/0	875	..	870
Phoenix	..	—	—	765
Bombay Cotton	—	—	..	915
Bombay Dyeing	1245	1262/8	1235	1255
Sir Shapoorji	203/12/0	207/8	—	205
Simplex	532/8/0	540	527/8/0	540
Swan	—	..	..	950
Swadeshi	3470	..	—	3465
Century	622/8/0	632/8	—	630
Alcock	377/8/0	—	—	390
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	220
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	..	—	225
Katni Cement Defd.	—	..	—	1080
Tata Steel Defd.	110	112/8	..	112/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	..	—	—	37/8/0
Bundi Cement	—	..	—	29/8/0
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	430
Bombay Burma, New	..	—	—	125
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	..	—	—	140
Bombay Electric Tramway.	..	..	—	101/4
Central India Mining	..	—	—	24/8/0
Shivrajpur	..	—	—	30

CHEMICALS.

Nov. 22.

There were practically no fluctuations since our last report. Magnesium, Zinc, Bichromate soda and potash and Brown sugar lead kept unaltered. Farina has been slowly going down owing to easier quotations from Hamburg for forward lots. The last price in Sterling C I F C I terms quoted to importers was £15/10 per ton. Since then, there has been a slow rise in forward prices. This year, owing to exuberent crop of potatoe, the market for Farina has abnormally gone down. Sago flour has been offered at Rs. 14 for mill delivery.

Bleaching powder and caustic soda had no further changes in values.

MILL STORES.

Nov. 22.

The quotations are :—
Heads Rs. 2/1/0 (weaker tone)
Reeds Rs. 0/5/3 (quite steady)
Roller cloth Rs. 10/4/0 (18 oz. scarce)
Roller cloth Rs. (freely available)
Sizing flannel Rs. 5/2/0 for 72" Twill.
Sizing flannel Rs. 4/8/0 for 66" Twill.
Roving Bobbins Rs. 29/8/0
Slubbing Bobbins Rs. 28/8/0
Warpers Bobbins Rs. 85 for English
Conical pirns Rs. 5/12/0
Ring Rabbeth Rs. 13 for 5" Black.
Ring Rabbeth Rs. 11/8/0 for 6" Black enamelled.
Weft grates Rs. 28.
Shuttles Kirk Rs. 40
Shuttles Japan Rs. 14.

COLOUR.

Nov. 22.

Quotations :—
Alizarine 20 per cent Moon Rs. 90 per cwt
Congo red Rs. 2 per lb.
Benzo purpurine Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 4 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 7 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The fortieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday at 3 p.m. at the Company's registered office, Apollo Street, Fort, Mr. Tribhovandas Narotamdas Malvi presiding.

The Company's audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 30th June, 1922, showed a net profit of Rs. 4,49,891-7-2 which the directors appropriated as under :—

Depreciation funds Rs. 2,50,000, Reserve fund Rs. 20,000, Provision for income-tax and super-tax Rs. 30,000, Bonus to staff Rs. 5,000, total Rs. 3,05,000; leaving a balance of Rs. 1,42,891-7-2, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 20 per share free of income-tax absorbing Rs. 1,40,000 and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 2,891-7-2 to the next year's account.

The report was adopted a dividend of Rs. 20 per share was declared. Messrs. Motilal Kanji and Chamanlal G. Parekh were re-elected directors and Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co. were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The forty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Central India Spinning and Weaving Co. was held on Wednesday at 3-30 p.m. at Navsari Buildings, Sir D. J. Tata presiding.

The directors' report and statement of account for the year ending 30th June, 1922, showed a net profit of Rs. 66,72,952-3-3 which after disposing of for depreciation, etc., the directors recommended the payment of final dividends for the half-year ended 30th June, 1922—on Preference shares at Rs. 12-8 per share, free of income-tax, Rs. 1,25,000; on Ordinary shares at Rs. 300 per whole and Rs. 150 per half share, free of income-tax, Rs. 28,12,500; for carrying forward to next account, Rs. 3,14,668-11; total Rs. 32,52,168-11.

The report was adopted the dividend as recommended was declared, Messrs. S. D. Saklatwala and J. D. Ghandy were confirmed as directors and Messrs. R. D. Tata and H. E. Bamji were re-elected directors and Mr. B. E. Punegar and Messrs. Sorab E. Engineer and Co. were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

An extraordinary general meeting was then held when resolutions were passed changing certain clauses of the articles of the Association.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders and policyholders was held on Wednesday at the offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Bombay. Mr. S. E. Warden, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The Consulting Actuary's report on the assets and liabilities of the Company as at 31st of December, 1921, was adopted and the following resolutions were put to vote and passed unanimously :—

That in accordance with Clause No. 130 of the Company's Articles of Association the sum of Rs. 5,20,283 be carried from the said profits to the Contingencies Reserve Fund leaving Rs. 10,40,567 to be divided between the shareholders and the participating policyholders in the proportion of one-tenth to the shareholders and nine-tenths to the policyholders.

That the shareholders' one-tenth share of the profits, namely, Rs. 1,04,057 be increased to Rs. 1,35,000 by the addition of Rs. 30,943 from the Contingencies Reserve Fund to provide for a dividend for the years 1922, 1923 and 1924 at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the Company.

That the policyholders' nine-tenths share of the profits, namely, Rs. 9,36,510 be increased to Rs. 17,26,232 by the addition of Rs. 7,89,722 from the Contingencies Reserve Fund to provide for the intermediate bonus amounting to Rs. 85,196 already paid and for payment of reversionary bonuses at the following rates to policies entitled to participate in the profits, namely :—A bonus at the rate of 3 per cent. on the original sum assured under Whole Life Policies with premiums payable for the whole of life or for a limited number of years if effected prior to 1919 and in force for whole of the last triennium for the full sum assured. A bonus at the rate of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each year's premium paid in 1919, 1920 and 1921 under Whole Life Policies effected in that triennium and in force for the full sum assured on 31st December, 1921. A bonus on Endowment Assurance Policies to be similarly allowed at 80 per cent. of the above rates.

That an intermediate bonus at the rate of 1 per cent. on the original sum assured for each year's premium received since 31st December, 1921, be allowed in all cases of claims by death during the current triennium under Whole Life Participating Policies with premiums payable during the whole currency thereof effected prior to 1st January, 1922, and that bonus at the same rate be allowed on similar policies under which premiums have ceased for each anniversary of the policy passed since 31st December, 1921. Bonus on Endowment Assurance Policies effected prior to 1st January, 1922, becoming claims by death or by maturity during the current triennium to be similarly allowed at 80 per cent. of the above rates.

That the sum of Rs. 25,000 be carried from the Contingencies Reserve Fund to the Pension Fund for the officers and staff of the Company.

N. I. 130, Bt-Burma pet 7/6 B. Tramway 101/4, B. Steam 150, Ind-Cement 215 Bundi cement 29/8xd, Katni Ord. 222/8, Katni Defd 1100, New India 16 Shivrajpur 31/8, Tata iron ord 38/12, Tata iron Dfd. 45, Tata Hydro 730, Tata Oil 26/4 and Scindia Steam 6/4.

CONSTIPATION IS A CRIME.

Every man, woman and child pays a heavy penalty for neglected Constipation. Elimination of waste-matter is one of the most important factors in the maintenance of Health.

A noted Physician once said :—

"We lavish money on our houses to secure perfect drainage for them, but we fail to secure it for ourselves. If the main drainage system of our dwelling house leaks, saturating the subsoil with sewerage matter, we soon put ourselves in communication with Sanitary authorities.

"Yet we permit the main excretory system of our bodies to harbour foul, stinking and putrifying substances which overflow into all our tissues, flooding them with living disease-producing-germs, and are surprised and often aggrieved because we are stricken down with illness."

Continued Constipation will weaken the strongest constitution. Why continue to let Poison seep into your system and break down your Health ?

USE CHEBULINE

and get rid of your Constipation. Chebuline is not a laxative nor a cathartic. It is a pure extract of vegetables which makes up the deficiency of the right amount of vegetable that is required in your daily food to correct the action of your bowels.

A tablespoonful of CHEBULINE, plain in water or soda, before or after meals, is what you require.

Price 4 oz. bottle, 12 Annas. | 1 lb. bottle, Rs. 2-4 only.

HERBAL PHARMACY, Opera House Tram Terminus GIRGAUM BOMBAY. | LABORATORY, Paply, BASSEIN. C. M

NO MAN IS FREE WHO IS NOT MASTER OF HIMSELF.
(*Shakespeare*)

If you are having a decent income, why not save a part of it with the object of buying a house for your family.

The man who owns his HOME has increased his assets of Self-Respect and Independence. The Home owner is an especially desirable citizen.

Study our "HOME SAVINGS BANK SCHEME" and begin to save if you have not already done so.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Sunday

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OF

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY

Women's Council "At Home", at the Town Hall, 5 to 7 p.m. Speaker Miss Ward.

Mission of Help. Dean of Manchester's mid-day address in Bombay Cathedral, 1-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p. m.

Extraordinary Genl. Meetings of the Swadeshi Mill Co., and the Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Navsari Bldg., Fort, 3-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. respectively.

FRIDAY, November 24.

A sale of Work will be held from 10-30 a.m. to 7-30 p. m. at the Women's Council Office Town Hall.

1st ord. monthly meeting of the Provincial C. C., Krishna Building, 6 p.m.

Dr. Cooper's lecture on "Surgical Tuberculosis" G. M. College, 4-30 p.m.

S. S. "Naldera", with mails of the 9th inst., expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, November 25.

The s. s. Malwa with the English mails leaves at 1 p. m.

University Senate meeting, 4 p. m.

Students' Brotherhood Bombay, Speaker Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, M.A., Subject Principles of National Reconstruction.

MONDAY, November 27.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's public lecture on "Ethics of Zoroastrianism" (exclusively for Parsis) Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jaopulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 55	7 05
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Boat Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA,)

	Arr. H. M	Dep H. M
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	19 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 05
Lashkar Express	7 45	21 35
Express	21 40	7 5

Delhi Express Trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

BAND AT P.V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1st, En. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gym. to-day (Thursday) at 6/15 p.m.

MR. S. SAKLATWALA, M.P.

The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, Dadar sent the following cablegram on Tuesday last:—"Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P. Parliament House London. G. I. P. Railway Staff Union heartily congratulates.—Secretary."

FATIMABIBI ROGAY DISPENSARY.

During the month of October last the total number of patients treated in this charitable dispensary was 9136 of which 3642 were males 3330 were females and 2164 children. Amongst them new admissions were 1411. Average daily attendance was 294.

CHARITY.

Alastor, the well-known character Reader and Palmist, who had his work at the 1st Indian Industrial Exhibition, Karachi, had his takings amounting to Rs. 851-4-0 only which sum he has distributed as under:—St. Dunstons Fund, Rs. 100-0-0; The fund of His Holiness Pope Pious XI. for starving Russian Children, Rs. 100; Reu Father Myers Bishop Jurgen Memorial Fund, 50; The Indian College, Karachi, 150; Poor Indians in Karachi, 50; Poor Folk in London, 75; Hiranand Leper Asylum, Karachi, 50; Incidental Expenses, Garryhire, Hand Bills, Refreshment etc., 133; Balance for Hotel Expenses etc., 142-12.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Mangesh Anandrao Dabholkar is a candidate for re-election at the next Municipal general election from (G) Ward.

PARSIS & DEMOCRATIC MUNICIPAL CONSTITUTION.

A voter writes:—

The citizens are fully aware of the influence of the Parsis in this City. As long as the question of granting votes to tenants was under the consideration of the Corporation they attempted to hold up the reform. Recently when the question was on the anvil of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Parsi members tried their best to upset the ten-rupee rental franchise. Now that the franchise has been given, they are the first to rush in for seats.

Ward	Parsi candidates.	Total seats allotted by Legislature for all Communities.
A	10	12
B	2	16
C	4	16
D	11	10
E	3	10
F	2	6
G	2	6
Clerk's Union	1	nil.
Millowners' Association	1	1
Municipality	1	1
Indian Merchants' Chamber	(not known)	1
Chamber of Commerce	2	1
	37	80

At present out of the 72 seats they occupy 28. The public will thus see that the Parsis stand to suffer the least by the democratisation, and by co-option.

SECOND SANITATION ROUND.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay the Second Sanitation Round was taken in D Ward on Sunday the 19th instant with a party consisting of the following gentlemen:—Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Mr. T. A. Kale, Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Mr. M. M. Bhatt, Mr. S. S. Mehta, Mr. S. R. Kakirde, Mr. D. G. Kale, Mr. B. R. Jadhav, Mr. A. V. Chitre, Mr. J. M. Rakhod, Mr. P. A. Mahatre, Dr. M. M. Bulsara, Mr. J. Moniz, Mr. D. S. Laud, Mr. Syed Munawar and others. The party left the League's Office at 9 a.m and inspected dirty localities in Kelewadi, Mangalvadi and Sarkari Tabella. There were observed several leaks from the drains, chokes in the gutters, unpaved and unflushed house-gullies, and vacant sites on which refuse and rubbish of all sorts were strewn. Attention of the Municipal Officers was drawn to the insanitary conditions. The locality when visited four days back had been actually found to be in a neglected condition, but at the time of the Round it was seen in a tolerably sanitary condition due, it is said, to the fact that durng the two preceding days Municipal authorities had very actively set to work to remove most of the causes of complaint. The party dispersed at about 10-30 a.m.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

LECTURE AT CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

Mr L. G. Khare will deliver a lecture in French on "Edmond Rostand, the man and the poet" at the Hall of the Cercle Litteraire, Ropewalk Lane, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. when Mr. Daniel Devi, the French Consul at Bombay, will preside. All are requested to attend.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL AT HOME.

To-day (Thursday) there will be a Women's Council "At Home", at the Town Hall 5—7 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson on "Woman's place in the new Democratic Corporation" and Miss Ward.,

FOURTHCOMING MEETINGS.

CALL TO BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

Messrs. J. B. Patel and B. N. Mehisheri, members in charge, Mill Area, request the presence of officers of the Swarajya Sabha, Khilafat and allll other National Volunteer Corps in the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee (Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday (the 24th instant).

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The first ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Prov. Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6p.m. (S.T.) at Congress Office and on subsequent days till the work is completed.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

A lecture on Victor Hugo's last novels, will be given at the above Institution on Saturday next (the 25th instant) at 6-30 p.m.

DR. TAGORE AND PARSIS.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore will arrive to-day in Bombay and will put up at Mount Petit, Pedder Road. There will be different Reception Meetings in his honour.

On Monday next, under the joint auspices of the Parsi Central Association, the Zoroastrian Association, and the Rathestar Mandal he will deliver a public lecture on Ethics of Zoroastrianism (exclusively for Parsis) at the Sir Cowesji Jehangir Hall, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy will preside.

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE.

Under the auspices of the "Saraswati Mandir", National College, Ghandarva Mahavidyalaya, Bombay, a musical concert will be performed by the students on Saturday, the 25th instant, from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. and Sunday, the 26th instant from 4 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. Tickets can be had at the College office between 7 and 11 a.m.

A DRAWING-ROOM FRACAS.

In consequence of an altercation at social party an Anglo-Indian received serious injuries and was removed to the European General General Hospital where he is lying in an unconscious state.

It appears Mr. J. Wainwright, an Anglo-Indian residing at Mahim went on the night of the 17th instant to a party in the house of Mrs. Betty at Dadar. For some reason or other an altercation occurred between Mr. J. E. Wainwright, brother of Mr. J. Wainwright, the injured person and Mr. Betty, his brother-in-law, when the injured man went to separate them and received a blow on the head with a club alleged to have been brandished by Mr. Betty Mr. Wainwright was removed to the E. G. Hospital in an unconscious state. Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate was sent for to record his statement but owing to the unconscious state of Mr. Wainwright it was not taken.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Trading was not brisk in any section of the market to-day. Coal shares were inclined to be easier on profit-taking and jutes in spite of hessians made no advance of note. Deolis, East India, Kalapaharis, Kuardis, Raneegunge and Kosoonda and Nyadee were prominent in coal group and buyers had to pay full prices. Burrakurs, Bhalgoras, Pench Valleys and Naziras were offering at a deduction on quotation. In jute section Howrahs declined at midday, but closed steady at Rs. 47 with Clives at Rs. 37. Kinnisons, Kanknarrahs and Gourepores were inquired for. Alliances were done at an improved rate. Cottons were again a dull section with no outstanding feature to report. Industrials attracted little attention with exception of slight demand for Britannia Biscuits and a good enquiry for Carew Sugar. Tea shares were responsible for only a few contracts though prices generally continue steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Papers:—3½ per cent. Government Paper 58-4, 5 per cent. War Loan (1945-55) at 99-6, 5½ per cent War Bond (1928) 101-8 s.l., 6 per cent Bonds (1930) 101-2, 6 per cent Bonds (1932) 101, 6 per cent U P Bonds (1926-41) 100-4 s.l.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref 90, Imperial Bank pref 90, Imperial Bank contributory 339 s.o.l.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar rebate 64.

Cotton:—Dunbar 302, Kesoram 11.

Jute:—Albion pref 100-8, Alliance 513, Auckland pref 96 c.d., Bally 202 s.l., Birla 6-12, Cheviot 218, Clive 36-12, Empire 49-4 s.l., Gondalpara 765 s.l., Howrah 47, Hooghly 56, Kamarhatty 555, Kanknarrah 470 s.l., Kinnison 922 c.d., Lansdowne 283-8 x.d., Lawrence 443 s.l., Lothian 384 s.l., Northbrook 52-8 x.d. and pref 10[illegible] c.d., Naddea 59, Reliance 47-12, Standard 360 x.d., Union 455, Waverley 10-4.

Miscellaneous:—Kanjorah 30-4, Baraboni 15-6, Bengal 836, Bilbira 5, Bhalgora 15-4, Bhulanbararee 49-8, Borrea 32, Burrakur 37-8, Deoli 33-4, East India 32-12 s.l., Equitable 26-8, Gopalichuck Kalapahari 29-12, Koosoonda 28-8, Nazira 8, New Beerbhum 37-4, New Kendah 12-10, Pench Valley 37-8, Raneegunge 58, Searsole 12-12, Sudamdih 3-2 and pref 12, Talcher 9-4.

Miscellaneous:—Eastern Paint 1-8, Bengal Bridge and Boat 1-4, Indian Galvanizing 3-6, Indian Iron and Steel 52, Kumardhubi Engineering 5, Sphere Insurance 2-4, B I Corporation ord 8-12 and pref 109 and def 19, Crawford and Co. 2, Midnapore Zemindary 120, Bishunath Tea 17-10 s.l.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1923-1924.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon Dr. M. C. Javle presiding.

The Municipal Commissioner, in his note on the Budget Estimates for 1923-24, after referring briefly to the Net Working Cash Balance of Rs. 19,03,000, states:—

At this early staga it is difficult to estimate exactly what our income for 1922-23 may eventually be, but I have every hope that we shall realize a small net increase of Rs. 421000 as follows:—Increases.—General Tax Rs. 3,50,000, Fire Tax Rs. 16,000, Wheel Tax Rs. 60,000, Halalkhore Tax Rs. 80,000, Water Tax Rs. 1,25,000, Markets Rs. 1,40,000 Total Rs. 7,71,000.

Decreases.—Interest on investment of surplus loan and other balances Rs. 2,50,000 Miscellaneous Rs. 1,00,0000, Total Rs. 3,50,000, Net increase Rs. 4,21,000.

I anticipate the following further additions to our working Revenue Cash Balance during the year:—(1) Estimated saving in Revenue Expenditure, Rs. 3,50,000; (2) Estimated savings in Interest and S.F. charges, Rs. 8,80,000; (3) Estimated savings on Plant and Machinery, Rs. 15,000; (4) Net rebate on depreciation less interest on Plant and Machinery provided in the Budget for 1922-23, 1,50,000; (5) Reduction in Stores balances 4,00,000 (6) Rebate to Revenue for interest on Loans utilized for Capital Improvement Schemes, Rs. 1,50,000, Rs. 19,45,000; Total additions to working Cash Balances, Rs. 23,66,000.

INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

While recognising the inevitable tendency to increased expenditure for the expansion and growing needs of the City, I have endeavoured to keep in view the necessity of meeting such needs at the lowest rates of taxation consistent with a reasonable response to the demands for increased efficiency in the administration of the City. A higher civic sense is being rapidly evolved in Bombay, which is more insistent in its demands for progress in all that pertains to the functions of Local self-Government, and the standards which were held up for admiration 10 years ago, no longer satisfy these ideals, which aim at a close approximation to the civic life, amenities, efficiency and comfort of European cities. While welcoming this new spirit, it is necessary to remind those who desire a higher standard, that the City is passing through a phase of development which impose a heavy train on its resources, and that if concurrently with such a development a rapid amelioration of the general standard of efficiency is also to be aimed at, the citizens must be prepared to face the inevitable consequence in the shape of increased taxation, for higher standards must be accompanied by higher expenditure. In Bombay both the general incidence of Municipal taxation and the increases which have been introduced since the war are still light in comparison with those in European cities and there are numberless directions in which money could be profitably expended. The main facts which influenced me, when framing these budget proposals, to endeavour to avoid any increase in the rates of taxation, were the present stagnation of trade, my promise to the Corporation when suggesting an increase last year, and the knowledge that some additional taxation will be necessary to finance the introduction of Compulsory Education. The difficulties of carryin. this decision into effect have been so formidable that they could not have been surmounted but for the genius and resource of our Chief Accountant, Mr. Waite. On the whole, however, I am confident that my proposals will receive general support, and will involve no retrograde movement in administration.

Against the figures of outlay in the Budget Estimates for 1922-23, as adopted by the Corporation, viz., Rs. 2,68,96, I estimate our requirements for 1923-24 at Rs. 2,99,71, being an increase of Rs. 30,75.

The difference between this figure and the actual increase of Rs. 30,75,000 noted above is due to minor variations, the causes of which are duly explained in the body of the Budget. The increase in Debt charges is the natural outcome of the development of the City and the large works that are being undertaken for the improvement of its water supply. I have thought it advisable, in view of the decrease in land values, to provide a sum of six lakhs as a yearly Sinking Fund for the redemption of the short dated loans to be floated in connection with our development schemes, to meet any possible objection on the part of Government to the absence of such a fund, which might militate against the early raising of our loans on this account. The increased provision under Education of Rs. 2,87,000 is the result of the settled policy of the Corporation and the country generally to encourage the spread of Primary Education. I have not anticipated any further provision that the Corporation may desire to make in connection with their expressed wish to introduce Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards of the City, though the demand on this account put before me by the Secretary of the School Committee amounts to Rs. 8,31,000. At the time of writing no definite scheme has been finally approved nor has it been decided what precise means are to be adopted to raise the revenues required to finance the increased outlay.

INCOME FOR 1923-24.

With an estimated unhypothecated surplus cash balance of Rs. 1,492,000 at the close of 1922-23 and an estimated deficit of only Rs. 286,000 in the Budget Estimates for 1923-24, I have proposed no variation in the rates of taxation fixed for 1922-23 which still remain at:—General Tax 11 per cent, Fire Tax ¾ per cent; Water Tax, 3¾ per cent; Halalkhore Tax, 3 per cent. As compared with Rs. 2,66,76,76,000 in 1922-23, I estimate the Income for 1923-24 at Rs. 2,96,85,000 giving an increase of Rs. 30,09,000. In the returns from the General Tax I have allowed for an expansion of Rs. 5,000 which, I hope, we may realize as a result of the proposed amendments of the Rent Act. Should this expectation not materialize we may have to resort to our surplus cash balance to meet the deficit, but our experience has been that this source of income is normally so elastic as to exceed rather than fall short of the most optimistic estimate. Should the amendment of the Rent Act produce a large sum than I have estimated, I have no hesitation in renewing the assurance I gave the Corporation and the citizens of Bombay last year, namely, that in the absence of increased liabilities approved by the Corporation such increased receipts will be returned to the taxpayer in such form as the Corporation may approve.

The Committee eventually decided that on Wednesday next, the discussion on the Budget should be proceeded with.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MASJID STATION RLY. COLLISION.

D. T. M. EXAMINED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Baldwin of the G. I. P. Railway charged Sitaram Vishnu, Cabin-man at the Mazagaon cabin, with causing a collision at 9-45 p.m. on 27th of August at the Masjid Home signal by allowing the local to leave Mazagaon Station without obtaining "line clear" signal from Musjid Station.

Mr. Joshi, pleader, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. J. J. Sophir, pleader, defended the accused.

[illegible] of the case was proceeded with on Wednesday.

Mr. Stewart J. Robertson, Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, said he visited the scene of the accident the following morning between 9 and 10 a.m. He knew the accused who was a cabinman at the Mazagaon Cabin. The accused made more than one statement. The Railway Inquiry commenced on the 30th day of August when the accused made his first statement, which was recorded by Mr. Day and the President of the Committee. He produced the statement. He was present at the Committee. The accused made a further statement on the 6th of September. The witness which was recorded. This was also produced. The standard length of a local train including the engine was about 520 feet.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sopher, witness said he received an "all concerned" message at about 8 a.m. on the 28th August. When he got to the place of the accident, the line had been cleared. He was informed that the block-books of the Mazagaon and Musjid cabins had been seized. He was sure that the Mazagaon Cabinman had to report to the controller when every train passed the station, but he was not sure if the same duty devolved on the Musjid Cabinman. As far as he remembered the Mazagaon Assistant Master did hand him over a paper at the inquiry. It referred to the entry made in the Mazagaon Cabin. He examined both the block-books at Musjid and Mazagaon. Before recording the statement on the 6th September he recollected that he had conversation with Mr. Day on the 'phone. Mr. Day told him on the 'phone that the accused had to make a statement when he told him (Mr. Day) to fetch him to his office. After that he saw Mr. Day and Shamsherkhan in his Office. He could not say how many persons were present when the accused signed the statement, but he was sure Mr. Day and witness were present. The joint inquiry which commenced on the 30th of August did not close till after a day or two the statement was recorded. Thereafter, the full committee met and the accused was asked to make a statement, but instead of doing so, he produced a letter from his lawyer which was handed to him and the witness read it out. The statements made therein were not correct. After deep consideration the accused said that the D.T.S. had threatened to send him to jail if he (the accused) did not confess. The D. T. S. was questioned whether he held out any threats to the accused which he denied.

[illegible] or hearing of the case, was then adjourned.

SIX MONTHS FOR THEFT OF CYCLES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Simmons charged one Louis Menon Fernandez, a Goanese, with theft of cycles.

Ardeshir Hormusji Irani said on the 10th instant, he placed his cycle outside the Central Bank of India and went inside the Bank. On his return, he found it missing and informed the police. On the 12th instant he saw the accused riding the cycle along Bellasis Road and immediately handed him over to the police.

Framroz Hormusji Bhabha deposed to having lost his cycle on the 4th instant from outside the Central Bank of India and identified it later on at the police station.

Rustomji Burjorji, also, deposed that he lost his cycle from outside the Bank and identified it later on at the police station.

A police 'havaldar' who investigated the cases said that the accused took him to two Marwaris with whom he had pledged the cycles.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

RUN OVER BY MOTOR CAR.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Ebrahim Abdulla (10) who was knocked down by a motor car and died as a result of injuries received.

The evidence showed that Ebrahim was playing marbles in front of Alexandra Cinema on the Bellasis Road at 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday when a victoria came up. The driver shouted to the boy who ran in front of the vehicle. In the meantime a motor car belonging to Mr. Pragji Balkrishna and driven by his chauffeur Nursy Soonderji came up from the opposite side. The boy was knocked down and run over by the car. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

HINTS TO STUDENTS WISHING TO GO TO GERMANY.

A student, who is studying in the University of Leipzig sends the following through a friend of his:—

The German Visa is at present obtainable in India. If, not, any German Consulate (e. g Paris, Venice, Trieste) gives a visa for a certain period, which has later on to be got extended from the police authorities.

The Universities and Hoschschulens are generally crowded and on account of the fact that the foreigner with a higher money than that in Germany lives comparatively cheaply here, there is a considerable rush of foreigners. Admission is, therefore, not so very easy and it is possible that a student will have to wait for a term to get his admission. It is advisable to arrive in Germany about four months before the beginning of the term. (Summer term 15th April—31st July, Winter term 15th October-31st February) so as to be able to study the German language. Certificates etc. should be brought in the originals. The Indian Information Bureau, 27 Burgstrasse, Berlin, arranges when necessary for the translation etc of the certificates.

The foreigner has to pay for his living more than the German and the Indian, with his healthy brown skin can be spotted out as a foreigner. Thus, for example, in the University he pays five times the fees. In hotels he pays about 40 per cent more. In Berlin, the normal prices are determined by the daily Dollar-exchange and only those who can, with the aid of a police-certified photograph, prove that they are either Germans or Austrians pay 1/3 the prices.

The student, however, is treated much more liberally and it depends upon the personal attraction of the individual concerned to make friends with the people.

An Indian Student, will therefore do well to open an account in a bank either in London or at the most in Kolu and not to change his money for marks in India even if the exchange seems favourable. For firstly, a better rate can be secured in Berlin than in Bombay and secondly it is unsafe to change large amounts of money into marks whose buying power is daily decreasing on account of the rising prices. One should, therefore, change his £ into marks only when one is in need of money, for, nobody seems to know what the exchange will be and how the prices will rise next day.

In Laboratories in Germany the student has to buy every gram of chemical and each small apparatus he requires for himself. The Laboratory provides only the gas, water, the ordinary analytical chemicals and stands, burners etc; and this item in the expenses of a science student is not inconsiderable. Students who wish to come here in winter with the expectation of hoping to join the University in April will do well to buy the winter clothing not in Bombay but in Berlin! The journey upto Berlin is not so very unbearably cold and things like overcoat, thick suits, underclothing are bought cheaper (though not very much cheaper) here.

FRENCH NOVELS.

Bishop GORE, at an international conference on morals the other day, confessed that he read more modern French novels than English ones, because in his opinion the French were much better on the whole and he ventured to add that the exceedingly high moral tone which pervaded them also pervaded modern French literature, writes an English contemporary. For a Bishop to confess that he reads modern French novels at all is a healthy and exhilarating sign, and that he is frank enough to express a preference for them and to admire their moral tone is a dignified rebuke to those foolish people who confuse morality with dulness and believe that a nation which has wit is lacking in principle. A Bishop, of course, chooses his reading, and we suspect that there are some modern French novels which are not conspicuous for their moral tone. But we are sure that most critics wil agree with the Bishop that the modern French novel which has any pretensions to literature, is exceedingly serious, and that, because it is based on reason and because its them and is worked out to a logical conclusion, is therefore built on a foundation of sound morality. It would be a mistake to assume, however—and a we are sure that Bishop GORE has not fallen into theat error—that the English novel, as such, is immoral. A note of suggestiveness has crept into certain phases of our public life, but there are too many winds in England to allow these noisome vapours to remain for long in our midst. There are also some readers who like to read about the frail beauties of an imaginary Bohemia and some decaying masters who think it profitable and easy to gratify that strange taste. But on the whole the modern English novel is not salacious. What it does seem to lack—and perhaps in this respect Bishop GORE agrees with us—is a courageous facing of the reality of life and the consequences which inevitably follow from our acts. It is quite permissible for a novelist to scoff at the conventions which regulate society, or if he be so minded at the moral law itself. But it is not right for a novelist trading on his own inexperience and presuming on the inexperience of his readers, to turn a blind eye on the consequences which follow from the breaking of those rules. The logical Frenchman neither falls into that snare nor allows his readers to fall into it either. As a matter of fact, the moral law and most of the conventions of society are not brutal and meaningless iron bars, but on the contrary are a shield and protection to men and women on their tempestuous journey through life. Many English novelists in their desire to be interesting are often very dangerous. For the sake of a paradox they will sacrifice the truth, and in an effort to be original they show only that they are inexperienced. The satisfaction which comes from reading many modern French novels lies in the fact that they are complete, a logical presentation of a thesis carried out without a falter to the end. In many English novels, however, we see the gay beginning of the daring journey, but not the full crash of the catastrophe at the end. There is a moral danger in such a tendency, and we are not surprised that a Bishop has been swift to note and condemn it.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following amounts:—

	Rs.
Dr. V. B. Kulkarni	35
D. F. A. (A Parsi Lady)	25
S. S. Haldipurkar	5
B. M. Sthalekar	3
J. V. Rego.	5.
D. M. Mankikar.	3
S. S. Dhareshwar.	3.
F. Mayadas	10
S. D. Pillay	15
G. N. Kulkarni	25
V. B. Mahant	3
J. A. D.	51.
B. M. Gokarn.	1.

The Revised estimate of Rs. 2,03,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of Madras for providing improved accomodation for passengers in Madras harbour. (A.P.)

(Continued from column 6.)

Way 8/2; Scotch Jewel 8/0; Polignac 7/12; Nautch Girl 7/12; Curator 8/0; Not Long 8/8; Savvy 8/6; Lady Victorine 8/4; Winning Way 8/4; Demon 8/2; Tycoon 9/0; Torchlight 7/9.

THE CLUB PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Glassington 9/4; Water Bill 9/2; Polly Hopkins 8/9; Gentle Saxon 8/8; One Too Many 8/8; Verland Rose 8/8; Black Jess 8/7; Beppo Star 8/7; Anzio 8/7; Shapely 8/6; Golden Treasure 8/4; Sack the Lot 8/4; Chauntress 8/4; Hurd Gurdy 8/4; Wild Woman 8/4; Ensay 8/2; Tiepin 8/2; Sherwood Belle 8/1; Moonflower 8/0; Aughnocloy 7/11.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

FINAL PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

Mr. Alfred Mirovitch, the celebrated Russian pianist who has been delighting the musical world of Bombay this week with his superb pianoforte recitals, will give his third and final performance at the Excelsior Theatre on Friday evening at 6-30 p.m. Mirovitch is proceeding immediately to London for a short visit, after which he proceeds on an extensive tour through America. An early evening recital is always more popular than an after-dinner affair and a large audience is expected. An attractive and varied programme is being arranged which will give Mirovitch a splendid opportunity of displaying his unusual musical talents. This master pianist was born at Petrograd in 1884, and is a cousin of the great pianist and conductor Ossip Gabrilovitch. He studied under Madam Essipoff, and at the Conservatorium where he graduated with highest honours, winning the gold medal and the Rubenstein prize which was a grand concert piano. He is the only concert-pianist of the Essipoff school who has visited India. He has toured through all the centres of Europe and given recitals. In Australia, China, Japan and India his name is well-known and he is acclaimed by the leaders of Bombay's musical world as one of the finest pianists who have visited this city.

SPORTING NEWS.

IN BOMBAY.

RAJKOT TEAM v. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The third item on the cricket programme of the Rajkot team began with the Islam Gymkhana on the latter's ground yesterday; and the result of the day's play promises to restore a portion of the wind which their encounter with the Hindu Gymkhana took away from their sails. Going in first yesterday they collared the bowling to such an extent that after knocking up a total of 362 for 8 wickets they thought it best to declare their innings closed at 4-45 p.m. The Rajkot batsmen almost did what they liked with the bowling, as the figures would indicate. The top score was that of the Thakoresaheb, who registered his first century of the tour yesterday, Chayya and Misra following next with 78 and 50 respectively.

The Gymkhana team took service at the crease at 5 p.m. and when stumps were drawn for the day, they had compiled 55 runs with the loss of one wicket.

The present score is:—

RAJKOT TEAM—1st Innings.

D A Misra run out	50
Deoji c Lotia b Rasool	28
Kesri c Mahmood b Rasool	0
H H the Thakore b Botawala	104
Ghanashyamji c Irfani b Botawala	6
Manilal l-b-w b Tamboowala	46
Chayya c Rasool b Contractor	78
Ramji not out	39
Vyas b Botawala	2
Bhanji and Raghooba—did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total (for 8 wkts.)	362

ISLAM GYMKHANA—1st Innings.

H Masih b Deoji	4
I Shakoor batting	13
G M Shaikh batting	18
Extras	20
Total (for 1 wkt.)	55

CRICKET AT PORT ELIZABETH.

Port Elizabeth.—The Eastern Provinces have made 200. Fender took five wickets for 83 runs.

Scorers have issued a correction and the M. C. C. score should read 336 for 9, and not as previously sent, (viz. "340" runs).

KARACHI RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 22.

Capt E P Creagh's ROSALEEN 9-7 Capt Oxley 1

Major H Exham's BRENOCK 8-7 Harraway 2
Capt T Hodgkin's WANGY 10-12 Capt Jerrow 3

Tote paid—Win Rs. 17; Places Rs. 8 and Rs. 7.

THE MEDINA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Lt-Col H Stewart's CARLISLE 8-2 Quin ... 1
Major W G Elphinstone's CHUNGIZ 7-3 Jones 2
Mr Surrey's AUDITOR 8-4 Harraway 3

Tote paid—Win Rs. 28;

THE KARACHI HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr H F P Hearson's SANDOOLA 10-3 Mr Orchard 1
Capt A G J Copeland's IRONCROSS 9-7 Harraway 2
Mr Mahomed Sajan's LASSEE 9-5 L Jones 3

Tote paid—Win Rs. 7; Places Rs. 6, Rs. 7 and Rs. 12.

THE SANDSPIT HANDICAP—Distance 4 furlongs.

Mr Surrey's SWEET ISABEL 10-10 Thompson 1
Mr Jaffer Sanjan's JUBILEE 7-13 Khanbec 2
Major Knott's BHARINA 10-7 Owner 3

Tote paid—Win Rs. 10; Places Rs. 8 and Rs. 44.

THE INDUS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr R K Garrow's HITANIA 11-2 Harraway 1
Mallick Shah Jehan's MUJLOON 11-0 Abdulla 2
Mir Ahmed Khan's CHEHO 10-7 Capt. Jerrom 3

Tote paid—Win Rs. 9; Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 30.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lt C E Blad's TOMMY 9-1 Capt Oxley ... 1
Mr J P Caesar's DIAMOND KING 9-2 Fowals 2
H H Mir of Khairpur's RARE FIND 8-6 Harraway 3

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25; Places Rs. 11 and Rs. 7.

CALCUTTA RACES.

HANDICAPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The following are the Handicaps for Calcutta First Extra Meeting, on Saturday 25th November.

THE CANAL HURDLE PLATE.—Distance 1 3/4 miles.

Sunstroke 12/0; Durban 11/9; Cylla 11/7; Broadford 11/4; One Too Many 11/2; King of Bees 11/2; Gavrelle 10/13; Bachelor's Vanity 10/7; Bun Mail 10/6; Happy Iola 10/5; Dori 10/5; Chauntress 9/5; Joyship 9/4; Tycoon 9/0; Geisha Girl 9/0; Lady Letty 9/0; Jazz Band 9/0; I See 9/0; Easter Holiday 9/0.

THE CRITERION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Prince Umbria 9/5; Ridiculous 9/4; Hungary 9/4; Pompano 9/3; Dorabia 9/3; The Lark 9/0; Divide 8/11; St. Kathey 8/10; Gold Square 8/9; Ardfern 8/7; Seremist 8/7; Allington 8/6; Sunstroke 7/13; Naori Queen 7/12; Tete Montee 7/10; Star of India 7/7; Broadford 7/6, Tom Boy 7/6; Pretty Girl 8/13; Solo Bridge 8/2; Allan Brig 7/5.

THE PEEL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Slow Coach 10/5; Bidesia 10/5; Ballincurra 9/10; Careless Girl 9/8; Reconquesta 9/2; Fancy Fair 9/0; Green Dame 8/10; Felladeen 8/7; Fortunes Favourite 8/7; Banner 8/5; Baby 7/10; Bachelor Girl 7/6; Irish Molly 7/5; Lumination B 7/4; Garib 7/0; Pure Gem 7/0; Jill 7/0; Cowry 7/0; Artists Model 7/0.

THE CLUB PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Stamford 9/0; Mamstz 8/12; Staples 8/11; Fair Helen 8/11; Lamond's Pride 8/11; Macldune 8/9; Peace Celebration 8/7; Simple Simon 8/7; Witty Scout 8/7; Couplet 8/7; Pilgrim's Pass 8/7; Ugly Gosling 8/6; Cylla 8/6; Louvasia 8/4; Gunning 8/3; Saloon 8/2; Jaunt 8/2; St. Vagrant 8/0; Catling 7/12; Crab Apple 7/12; Ila's Fancy 7/11.

THE CLUB PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Poseidon 9/0; Prime Boy 8/12; Gold Reef 8/11; Still Better 8/11; Shruleen 8/5; Wolfram 8/5; Picket 8/5; Double Win 8/4; Eagle's

(Continued in column 5.)

SAFES & LOCKS

During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co's Safes remained intact.

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TO-MORROW,

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Also AUCTION SALE of

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THURSDAY, the 30th November 1922 at 2 p. m. (S.T.)

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Thursday, November 23, 1922.

THE GAYA CONGRESS.

What will be the result of the forthcoming session of the All-India National Congress at Gaya? We have no doubt but that it will be to re-assert the nation's confidence in Mahatma Gandhi's great constructive policy for India and mankind in general. But if Non co-operators do not organise their forces strongly for such reassertion, there will be a note of hesitation and of lack of faith about the verdict of the Congress which will have a dispiriting effect upon the Indian nation, and a deplorable effect upon the multitudes of people outside India who, regarding Non-co-operation as the hope of world-redemption, are looking now to India for a lead. We do not think that those who wish to modify Mahatma's programme so as to allow entry into Councils, or even the contesting of elections, realise what such relaxation of the rigid principles of Non-co-operation means in the opinion of the world, which hardly knows the names of the gentlemen who now demand it, but knows and honours the great name of Gandhiji. People tell us that the Non-co-operators will be left without a single leader of renown. They ask for no better or more renowned leaders than Mahatma Gandhi and Maulanas Shaukat and Mohamed Ali, and no more easy path than that they trode. Let their delegates faithfully follow those great leaders at the Gaya Congress, and the strength of India will be with them, for India is not opportunist, but religious and sincere. Let them work to gain the ends of Non-co-operation by the means enjoined by the great leader, and when those ends are gained—but not till then—they can co-operate, not obstructively, nor responsively, but honestly and with the requisite goodwill.

A FAIRYLAND.

The Cooperage is being rapidly transformed into a fairyland by magic, and among the wonder-workers are the pupils of the Bombay School of Art, whose genius we have often noticed in these columns. We have praised it hitherto in Indian art, and people have often objected that they can only do one sort of work. Let those who think so go to the Red Cross Fete, when it is opened on December 9th, and inquire their way to the Colliseum Theatre through that fairy labyrinth. People passing the Queen's Road Bandstand after dark of late must have noticed a tall oblong-like picture outlined by small electric lights. That is the back of the Colliseum Theatre which though it has a Latin name is a Greek structure designed by Capt. W. E. G. Solomon, Principal of the Bombay School of Art, and the decoration of it is the work of students of that institution. Let anyone who doubts the capacity of Indian artists to reproduce the classic art of ancient Greece study the group of the Nine Muses over the proscenium, which is really ancient Greek in line and feeling, and is a *tour de force* beyond the power of modern Greeks. The students of the Bombay School have shown what they can do in the specifically Indian field of Mural Decoration, they have shown, in the productions of the Life Class, that they can equal the students of the most famous European schools in realism; and here, in their work upon this temporary theatre in this temporary fairy city which is more or less a joke, they have shown magnificently that they can reproduce by sympathy the feeling of a foreign art and foreign culture far removed from them. The theatre will be lighted by fire burning in great copper braziers (made by Indians in the School of Art) set on pylons round the amphitheatre; and if the performances there given are anything like as beautiful as the design of the theatre they will be well worth seeing.

Nor is the Colliseum Theatre the only scene of the activities of the students of the School of Art. In another part of the grounds a Wild West village set amid Canadian snows is springing into existence, and here again the wonder-workers are our friends, the students. A crowd of them gathered round to hear our comments on their work. In the midst of snow-clad mountains, frozen lakes and pine-trees weighted down with snow, we had no criticisms to offer, particularly after we had learnt that not one of the students had ever seen real snow or a real pine-tree. The most pertinent criticism, which had escaped our notice altogether, was made by an elder student, who remarked that, for the sake of the illusion, the real trees in the enclosure must have snow on them. Who says that Indian artists are deficient in the sense of realism?

We passed thence to the English village which struck us as less realistic owing to the lack of chimneys save in the single case of the thatched cottage—quite a model in its way—designed by Mr. Nash. Here, too, the School of Art will be in evidence, for at a cottage just inside the gate will be a stall for the sale of the beautiful productions of the pottery department of the School, which have never before been offered to the public. There will be many Indian stalls as well as European, just as there are many Indians among the magicians who have conjured up this fairy city on the Cooperage which will flourish only for a week. A genuine Japanese tea-garden designed and organised by Japanese gentlemen of Bombay will be worth a visit on its own account. We would impress especially upon our readers that this fine exhibition with its manifold attractions and amusements is not made exclusively by or for Europeans and that it is in aid of a great charitable institution which, "by means of its branches throughout the Presidency, freely gives such help as is possible, and shows no distinction between Race, Caste or Creed" (to quote H. E. the Hon. Lady Lloyd's appeal for Red Cross Week). The work of preparation is being carried on by both Europeans and Indians with enthusiasm and the result, if we mistake not, will be something unexampled in the history of Bombay.

MYSORE REFORMS.

It was exactly forty years ago that Dewan Rangacharlu, with the far-sighted statesmanship characteristic of him, inaugurated the Representative Assembly of Mysore as an experiment in representative Government. His object in doing so was to convert the Assembly eventually into the supreme legislative body of the State but unfortunately death took him away shortly afterwards in the middle of his patriotic activities. Since then seven Dewans have succeeded him and none of them—with the exception of Sir M. Visveswaraiya, who introduced some trifling changes—has ever bestowed a thought on its reform. Sir Seshadri Iyer, who succeeded Mr. Rangacharlu and who is the author of Sivasamudram Hydro-Electric Works, was wholly occupied, during the eighteen years of his administration, in organising the departments of the State and diverting himself now and then with persecuting such respected men as Mr. M. Venkatakrishnayya. The succeeding Dewans up to the advent of Sir M. Visveswaraiya contented themselves with maintaining the *status quo* and improving it a little by the introduction of such repressive measures as the Press Act. When Sir M. Visveswaraiya became Dewan, he attempted some reforms but the odds against his continuance in office were very strong and he had to leave before his task was done. He was followed by Sir M. Kantaraje Urs, whose chief claim to the grateful remembrance of his countrymen is the indirect encouragement he gave to communal discord and disunion and other acts of bureaucratic intolerance.

The present Dewan, Mr. A. R. Banerjea, is a thorough-going Civilian with his eye on the routine work of the day, the quick performance of which, he seems to believe, should give the highest satisfaction to the people. Early in his career as Dewan he promised certain reforms and, after some postponements, he announced in the Representative Assembly held in October last a scheme which does not satisfy anyone. In many respects the scheme is more retrograde than the existing state of things. While widening the franchise of the Representative Assembly and even recognising the right of women to vote, he proposes a reduction in the nuuber of members and has introduced the principle of nomination. The Assembly, as heretofore, is to be dominated by an official President and a vice-President and what that domination will be like can best be imagined by those who are subjects of Indian States. This domination, coupled with the discretionary power of the Government to disallow resolutions and interpellations, almost nullifies even the shadow of consultative power that is to be vested in the Assembly and in effect maintains the present state of representative mendicancy. The most curious and amusing part of the affair is the secondary importance given to the Lower House and greater regard paid to the Legislative Council which is far from being a popular body. The present Legislative Council consists of 30 members, including 12 officials and five nominees of Government. The Dewan proposes to increase the number to between 40 and 50 which will include a large sprinkling of the so-called interests of the State which the Government want to push in through the back-door of nomination. The most effective criticism of the Dewan's scheme was made at a recent conference of the leading citizens of the State held at Hosakoppa. The people's demands are set forth in a series of resolutions which were passed unanimously and are as follows:—

"That the reforms as announced by the Dewan are inadequate and unsatisfactory, inasmuch as they do not tend to secure the end Government have in view, viz., of associating the people in the administration of the country. It was also urged that the Representative Assembly be given the following rights and privileges:—(a) Voting on the Budget on all heads; (b) Resolutions passed by the Assembly to be binding on the Government; (c) Retaining the purely representative character of the Representative Assembly by not at all providing for nomination of members to it on any account and by not converting it into one of the electorates to the Legislative Council and other bodies. (d) Providing for single electoral units only and not reducing the members; (e) Providing the Representative Assembly with a President of its own election; (f) All financial and other Bills to be initiated and passed in the Representative Assembly before submission to His Highness; and (g) That a declaration be issued that no subject of the State shall be liable to suffer loss of liberty, life and property, except on conviction and sentence by a duly constituted court of law and as a result of lawful and open trial.

The fact that his scheme has been condemned as retrograde at the very start ought to make the Dewan pause and advise the Maharajah to bring the reforms in line with the popular demand.

Notes of the Day

Parliament and Princes' Protection Act.

According to a Reuter's cable, "the Princes' Protection Act, with the Viceroy's certificate as to its necessity for the welfare of British India, is being laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as public business begins, together with the debates thereon and the despatch from the Government of India." Mr. Bonar Law's Government, we are told, does not desire to avoid discussion if it be sought by any substantial section in either House. With a clear majority in both Houses of Parliament, Mr. Bonar Law may well take the credit for not seeking to stifle discussion. The result of the discussion, if it takes place, will, of course, be the endorsement of Lord Reading's high-handed flouting of public opinion, but it will afford a test of the professions of the Labour Party. Will the Labour Opposition, knowing the manner in which the Bill has been passed and the universal opposition it has aroused throughout this country, allow it to be placed on the Statute-book without solidly voting against it?

Lala Lajpatrai's Health.

In the course of his presidential address to the Punjab Provincial Conference held at Rohtak last week, Lala Dunichand made the following reference to Lala Lajpat Rai, now in jail at Dharamsala:

"Lala Rajpat Rai has been clapped into jail for two years and his case, in view of the manifestly illegal conviction in the first case, the unseemly sequel of his discharge, and his second conviction in spite of the Government Advocate's inability to support one of the two charges, is the greatest judicial scandal of which even the High Court, "the palladium of law and justice" has failed to take notice. I had the privilege of seeing him in jail on 12th October in the company of his brother, L. Dhanpat Rai and my friend Raizada Hans Raj. In spite of his instructions to the contrary I must break the seal of silence and tell the public all about his health as I understand the matter is going to receive the light of day through interpellations in the Council. To me he appears to be in very bad condition. For a considerable time he has been getting low fever at intervals; according to the best medical opinion available in Dharamsala, his liver is enlarged; his face is a clear index of his ill-health and all the time he has been kept in the hospital. All this I understand, appears from his record. I believe the recommendation to the Government to allow him to have a little walk outside jail on medical grounds has been refused. He is nearing sixty. To this I should hasten to add that he has got no complaint of general treatment and in fact he is being treated with a certain amount of consideration. His health is an asset of the nation and it is the duty of the nation to secure his earliest release."

A History of Repression.

Referring to the campaign of repression Lala Dunichand made a suggestion which is worthy of serious consideration. He suggested that "in all districts the District Congress Commitees or their sub-Committees should prepare a record of what happened in each district under the supervision of the Provincial Congress Committee or a sub-Committee of it, and finally under the seal of the authority of the All-India Congress Committee the complete history of repression should be published in a small volume." The All-India Congress Committee should take up the matter without delay. The sacrifices and sufferings of Indian patriots during the campaign of repression have been unique in the history of freedom, and the fact should be brought home to the world as well as the people of this country in as effective a manner as possible.

Dr. Tagore in Bombay.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore will arrive in Bombay to-day. The poet has been touring the country to collect funds for the "Visva-Bharati", the Shantiniketan University. The main object of the "Visva-Bharati" is "to seek to realise in a common fellowship of study the meeting of East and West, and thus ultimately to strengthen the fundamental conditions of world peace through the establishment of free communication of ideas between the two hemispheres." This is an object in the furtherance of which every one should help. And Dr. Tagore expects Bombay to do all it can.

An Essay in Practical Tariff Making.

Negotiations have some time past been going on between the British and the Spanish Governments for special concessions, under the tariff law of the latter, to the Anglo-Spanish trade. According to the Barcelona correspondent of the "Times", the projected treaty between Britain and Spain aims at extension to Great Britain of concessions already granted to Switzerland and France in their respective conventions; automatic extension of reduction which may be granted to any other nation in 1257 items; and the extension of any reduction which may hereafter be made in any other item whenever requested by H. M.'s Ambassador in Spain. As an illustration of special complications and difficulties in modern tariff-making, it may be mentioned that in this particular treaty, when it materialises, 142 items will have been the subject of special negotiations, with the result that duties will be consolidated in 14 items, reduced up to 5 per cent. in 6 items, and reduced between 5 and 10 per cent. in 36, between 10 and 15 per cent. in 15, between 15 and 20 per cent. in 12, by 20 per cent. in 31, by more than 20 per cent. in 28. England grants in return corresponding concessions to Spanish goods imported into England. But the bulk of the advantage of the treaty, it seems, goes to Britain.

Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union.

We have received a copy of the Report of the work done by the Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union, during the year 1921-22. The Union arranged a series of lectures on public speaking by Mrs. Hingley—for the benefit of Portias in the making—and three members read papers on girls' education. Two members of the Union were nominated to the Social Purity Committee, Dr. E. Turner Watts signing the majority and Dr. J. Mistri the minority report. The Union is perhaps the only institution, free from all the economic ills of this age—with an income of Rs. 194 and an expenditure of Rs. 39-8. The Union being primarily an academic body, would do well to take up the work of educating adult women, by organising lectures on subjects like domestic economy, hygiene and sanitation, preferably in the vernaculars.

INDIAN FINANCE.

THE POSTAL MONOPOLY.

(By K. T. SHAH.)

VI.*

Taking next the purely commercial service of the Post Office, the following table, giving the receipts and expenditure from that source deserves careful consideration.

Year.	Surplus or Deficit.
1913-14	+ 48,83,025
1914-15	+ 50,95,710
1915-16	+ 95,66,970
1916-17	+1,09,98,300
1917-18	+1,57,34,400
1918-19	+1,59,05,258
1919-20	+2,02,18,285
1920-21	+1,32,99,107
1921-22	—1,81,48,000
1922-23	— 38,26,000

Until quite recently the Post and Telegraph taken together were a paying concern, though not quite on the scale or model of the British Post Office. The present writer does not wish to deny the service rendered by this institution in the cause of the development of the country by its low charges suited to the economic conditions of the people. But he must point out that of late a spirit of commercial greed has made its appearance in the administration of the Post Office, which, if persisted in, is bound to defeat its own purpose. A Government monopoly in a service of such immense public utility cannot be said to be properly handled if the ideal of service to the community is substituted by the ideal of gain to the monopolist. In the Budget of 1921-22 the first attempt of the kind was made by raising the half-anna postage charge for letters to 3/4. The increase on the post-card justly regarded as the cheapest medium of communication in the world—was barely negatived. But the Government re-formed their battalions and returned to the charge in the next Budget, with the result that the quarter-anna post-card is a thing of the past, and the half-anna inland letter is replaced by a full anna charge. The results have a moral of their own. The gross receipts in the Budget of 1921-22 were estimated at Rs. 10.59 crores. The Revised Estimate for the same in 1922-23 showed 8.89 crores or a fall to 84 per cent. For the current year "the extra revenue from these charges is estimated at Rs. 160 lakhs." But one doubts if it would be realised. Here is another illustration of the new pernicious practice of deliberately over-estimating the revenue. For trade conditions have not improved, and, at the time of making the estimate, the Finance Minister had no reason to entertain any such anticipation, unless the Government of India have tacitly adopted the philosophy of Mr. Micawber. Increased rates after a certain point necessarily diminish traffic, particularly in a poor country like India, and they therefore actually result in a decline.

True Commercial Handling of the P. O.

The writer does not, of course, suggest that a commercial department like the Post Office should not be utilised at a pinch to yield additional revenue, though he would emphasise the importance of the ideal of service in such concerns. He is convinced that the increase in the rates were badly conceived, badly planned, badly carried out; and hence the fall in the expected revenue. The increases in expenditure, in so far as it is due to the carrying out of the recommendation of the Hazeltine Committee, at least as regards the superior staff emoluments, are insupportable in view of the actual financial position, and unjustifiable on account of the absence of any corresponding increase in the efficiency. The increase in expenditure is the more objectionable as the distribution of the benefits as between the superior and the subordinate establishments is grossly uneven.

The propriety of commercial treatment in a commercial department in the hour of financial stringency has already been conceded. But there are other means, besides trenching upon the poor-man's post card, for increasing the revenues. Economies in the internal working of the Department, such as automatic stamp vendors, or corresponding franking machines, are almost entirely unknown to the officials governing the Indian Post Office. But *the greatest defect of the present Post Office organisation is the want of proper development of its earning side.* To one who glances superficially at the number of the services performed by the Post Office it would be astounding how such a department could make a loss! It has a practical monopoly of the carriage of letters and parcels. But the system of that carriage has not improved since the days of its invention. The restriction of weight on parcels carried by post is not only meaningless in the face of a magnificent system of public railways, but is positively injurious to the revenue. The 12 lbs. limit was intelligible in the days when postal mail had to be carried by human runners or animal driven vehicles. To-day there is no such reason. The increase of parcel weight to one maund or more might quite probably add a crore of net revenue to the State; and, until such an experiment is tried, the Officials of the Post Office have little claim to the credit of efficiency, and the Government have no right to call it a commercial department. Then there is the insurance and the money-order business. In 1920-21 the Post Office carried 4.5 million insured articles of the declared value of Rs. 137.75 crores. The limit of insurance is Rs. 2,000 and the charge is 4 annas per hundred—much too excessive in comparison with the commercial charge for the same purpose. The revenue derived from this business was 18 lakhs, and may quite probably be doubled if the value limit is raised. The V. P. P. business accounted for the carraige in 1920-21 of 11.5 million articles, of the

(Continued on page 11.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared in our issues of Nov. 1, 2, 3, 7 and 17 respectively.

PREMIER AND UNEMPLOYED.

DEPUTATION INSISTS ON SEEING MR. LAW.

DOWNING STREET CLOSED TO PROCESSIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Mr. Bonar Law has reiterated his refusal to receive the deputation of the unemployed. The Acting Commissioner of Police has intimated to the leaders of the unemployed that no processions will be permitted to approach the Houses of Parliament.

INDIGNATION : PREMIER'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mr. Bonar Law's action in referring representatives of the unemployed to the Ministers concerned is remarked upon as indicating a return to a more regular form of Government procedure than has been observed in recent years. The men are indignant at this attitude, however, and they adhere to the determination to send the deputation to interview the Prime Minister. Their plans are being kept dark. Official quarters are disquieted at the possible consequences of prohibition against the procession's entering Downing Street. A small deputation representing the Labour Party in the House of Commons, headed by Mr. George Lansbury, saw Mr. Bonar Law last night. The Premier refused to budge from his decision.

MR. LANSBURY'S ADVICE.

LATER.

At a late hour last night, Mr. Lansbury was throwing his weight on the side of abandonment of the proposed march of unemployed to Downing Street, and has arranged that a deputation of sixty shall meet the Minister for Labour this afternoon. He declares that the procession may be made in Hyde Park. It remains to be seen, however, whether the firebrand leaders will accept this advice or attempt to sway their followers to take a graver course of action.

"DAILY CHRONICLE" ON ELECTION RESULTS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Reviewing the election results the "Daily Chronicle" the Georgian organ, contends that these have fully justified those who maintained that no party, standing alone, could hope to secure the support which would guarantee a stable Government. It calculates that only two-fifths of the electorate voted for the present administration, whilst three-fifths signified their confidence in other leaders and other groups. It says that for the first time since the Reform Act, a pronounced minority of the electorate have secured control of Parliament and the Government. It urges the Government to remember this in shaping its policies, and suggests that the Parliament should immediately consider reform of the present system, saying that the next time Labour may have the same luck as the Conservatives have had. It says a succession of such minority administrations would weaken the authority of Government in Britain beyond repair. The journal thinks it marvellous, under the fratricidal conditions prevailing, that so many Liberals of any complexion have been returned.

Referring to the Asquithians, the paper significantly remarks that if a sincere desire is manifested to substitute cooperation for conflict he (Mr. Asquith) and his colleagues would welcome. The paper foreshadows a vigorous effort on the part of the National Liberals to organise support in the country.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKIO, Nov. 20.

The Press views the conservative landslide a matter of course. Mr. Lloyd George's eclipse is compared to that of President Wilson, and Mr. Clemenceau, the war leaders. The fall of Mr. Churchill's crushing defeat is attributed to the electors repudiating his Eastern adventures. Significance is attached to the Labour majority over the combined force of Liberal groups, notwithstanding bitter opposition. A future Labour Ministry is considered a possibility.

MILITARY COURTS.

THEIR LEGALITY QUESTIONED

MR. ERSKINE CHILDERS' CASE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Court in Dublin was crowded to hear the application for a writ of Habeas Corpus directing the commander of the Portobello Barracks and the Adjutant-General of the Free State Army to produce the body of Mr. Erskine Childers and give reasons for his detention. Mr. Childer's counsel, Mr. Lynch, contended that resolutions of the Provisional Parliament establishing the military Courts were illegal without an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom confirmed by the King.

The Master of Rolls asked whether the contention was not contrary to the Irish Treaty.

Mr. Lynch replied that the Treaty was not a law because it had not received sanction of the British Parliament.

The Master of Rolls said the contension raised a most interesting constitutional question, and suggested that an emergency might arise necessitating disregard of all laws if the people were to survive. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Kennedy for the Provisional Government contended that a state of war existing justified the acts of Government.

The Master of Rolls remarked it was for the Government to say whether public mind would not be agitated very much by their refusal to give the names of the eight other prisoners concerned who possibly might be condemned to death.

SALVATIONIST GENERAL DEPARTS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Salvationist General Bramwell Booth had an audience with His Majesty at Buckingham Palace prior to his departure for India. The King gave the General a message to the Indian people. Commissioner Mapp, who is accompanying the General, states that the itinerary includes Travancore, Madras and Calcutta. The General proposes to visit all criminal settlements and enquire into all aspects of the Salvation Army's work with a view to developing its usefulness among the people.

PRINCE RESUMES HUNTING.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Prince of Wales is now able to resume hunting and was out with the Badminton Hunt yesterday.

GERMANY'S NEW CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Berlin.—Cuno will be the Chancellor in the new Cabinet which includes four of the members of Dr. Wirth's cabinet including Dr. Hermes, Finance Minister, and Herr Gessler, Defence Minister. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has not yet been appointed. Dr. Sthamer, Ambassador at London, is among those whose name is mentioned for the post.

INDIAN LADY PLEADER.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has granted a special leave of appeal on the petition of Miss Sudhanva Bala Hazra, LL.B. (Calcutta), whose application for enrolment as a pleader was refused by the High Court at Patna on grounds of sex.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

London foreign exchange market opened optimistically with regard to the Lausanne Conference. French francs were 59.65 Belgian francs at 63.85 sterling on New York was 4/50 and three-eighths and German marks 27,500. The market relapsed, however, and the closing figures were French francs 62/45, Belgian 66/45, sterling on New York 4/59 and one-eighth, and marks 28,500.

The Directors of the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation have declared an interim dividend for the half year ending 30th September last at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.—(A. P.)

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

3 COMMISSIONS APPOINTED

PARTICIPATION OF RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Lausanne.—Eight delegations and an American observer were present at this morning's session of the Conference. M. Poincare and Sgr. Mussolini were absent.

It has been decided to appoint three Commissions to deal, firstly, with the territorial and military questions, including the Straits; secondly, with the questions interesting foreigners in Turkey including the minorities; and, thirdly, the financial and economic questions, ports, railways and sanitation.

Lord Curzon will preside over the First Commission, Marquis Garroni over the Second, and Barrere over the third. Each Commission will appoint Sub-Commissions and experts.

The Turks raised the question of an invitation to Russia and the Black Sea States. They also claimed that Turkey was entitled to preside over one of the Commissions. All were agreed as to the importance of participation of Russia and the Black Sea Powers, but it was pointed out that Russia had not replied to the invitation. It was also explained that the presidency of the Commissions is restricted to the inviting Powers but that there is no reason why Turkey should not preside over a Sub-Commission.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Lausanne.—The Conference opened at 11 o'clock, this morning, at Hotel de Chateau, Ouchy. The police rigorously excluded the public. Lord Curdon was elected the president for to-day's sitting. The Allies will take the presidency alternately.

The Conference adjourned at one o'clock till 4 oclock this afternoon.

FREEDOM OF STRAITS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Paris.—*Matin's* correspondent at Lausanne states there is reason to believe the Allies are prepared to make a great concession in regard to the question of the freedom of the Straits. He thinks that the Civil Commission appointed by the League of Nations will suffice to guard the Straits and prevent the creation of defensive or aggressive organisations. Turkey must allow a free passage to merchantmen and warships at all times, except in the case of war to which she is party and then she would be allowed to close the Straits to warships.

"ACCORD OF THREE ALLIES."

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Lausanne.—Sgr. Mussolini, in an interview, said there were degrees of satisfaction regarding the accord of the three Allies, but if it was not perfect, there was every reason to believe it soon would be.

SECOND PLENARY SESSION.

HOPES OF A JUST PEACE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

At the second plenary session of the Conference to-day, over which Lord Curzon presided, speeches were made by leading delegates from Britain, France, Italy and Japan, expressing the hope that a speedy and just peace would be achieved. The French delegate dwelt on the need for cooperation and goodwill of all concerned for establishment of a just peace founded on respect for legitimate rights and interests.

M. Poincare returns to Paris to-night.

PALESTINE ARAB DELEGATION.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Lausanne.—The Palestine-Arab Delegation, under the presidency of Moussa Kiazim Pasha, has arrived here.

THE NEW SULTAN

UNITED INDIA'S CONGRATULATIONS.

HOPE OF ISLAM'S BRIGHT FUTURE.

The following messages have been sent by Seth Chotani, President Central Khilafat Committee, to His Imperial Majesty Khalifat-ul-Muslimeen Amir-ul-Momineen Sultan Abdul Majeed Khan at Constantinople and to His Excellency Djelaluddin Arif Bey respectively:—

"United India, particularly all Muslims, offer hearty congratulations to your Majesty on your accession to the Throne. Muslims have profound confidence in your august person, and trust that preservation of integrity and dignity of the Khilafat is the first and foremost of your aims, and that Islam with its sacred institution has a bright future in your benign rule, and we assure you of our utmost loyalty and attachment."

"Pray intimate Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha that United India, and Muslims particularly, have profound confidence in him and the Grand National Assembly, and are prepared to render enthusiastically every possible support."

INVESTITURE CEREMONY OF CALIPH.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Constantinople.—The official announcements refer to the new Caliph in terms of "His Highness", the title of "His Imperial Majesty" having been dropped. Fifteen members of the Angora National Assembly are arriving for the investiture ceremony, which has been postponed till Friday.

USE KHADDAR.

THE MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY, WILL YOU NOT LISTEN TO THE MAHATMA'S MESSAGE? THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE ARE GOING FROM DOOR TO DOOR. WILL YOU NOT OFFER YOUR QUOTA OF SERVICE TO YOUR MOTHERLAND BY JOINING THEM AS A WORKERS, OR BY PURCHASING KHADI FROM THEM FOR YOUR USE.?

CHANGE IN KHUTBA.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S INSTRUCTION.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri writes to say:—

In reply to our telegraphic enquiry for authoritative information regarding change in the Khutba the following cable has been received from His Excellency, Djelaluddin Arif Bey:—

"Lausanne 21st. 4-15 p.m.:—Abdulmedjid, son of Ameerul Muminin Abdul Aziz is with unanimity elected Khalifetul-Muslimin and Ameerul Muminin. In Khutba his name should be mentioned as above. Djelaluddin Arif."

The President, Central Khilafat Committee particularly requests all the Khilafat Committees in India to make it a point to have the necessary change made in the Khutba before the next Juma prayers and to have the attention of the Congregation invited to the change.

CREATING "IMPRESSION" BY AEROPLANES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Constantinople.—A flight of 50 British aeroplanes over the city displaying "Order! Mark the beginning of peace negotiations" created a tremendous impression to-day.

GEN. RAFET PASHA DEPOSED.

TOO CONCILIATORY TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

A Reuter wireless message reports that the Angora Government have deposed General Rafet Pasha on the ground that he is too conciliatory towards the Allies.

KHILAFAT AND SULTANAT.

WHY SHIFT THE MAIN ISSUE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Verily, we are living in a funny world! These critics. Christian Conservative and anti-Islamic, who till yesterday

(1) Were denouncing the Khilafat Institution!

(2) Were disputing the Temporal and Spiritual power of the Khalifa!

(3) Were derriding the faith of the Moslem world!

(4) Were discounting the demands of the whole of Islam!

(5) Nay, those critics, who were moving heaven and earth to oust Turkey from Europe!

(6) And were parcelling off Islamic lands among the Christian Powers!

(7) I say, those Ministers and Powers that in 1918 took the Turkish heir-apparent as a hostage on a man of War!

(8) Who deported the highest Moslem Divine from Constantinople!

(9) Who banished and incarcerated the Nationalist Leaders!

(10) We send the Greeks to Smyrna to crush the Islamic fire and fervour!

(11) Those Powers, I say, who sent at naught the authority of the Khilafat and and created a schism between the Arabs and the Turks in Irak, Mecca and Jerusalem!

(12) Those Powers, that occupied Constantinople and turned the Khalifa into a mere captive!

(13) Those Powers, that helpd the Greeks, who were the life long enemies of the Turks and were devastating fair Turkish lands in Asia Minor—They are the Powers to-day, that suddenly side with the ex-Khalifa, a sigh for his sorrows and trive for his status! Witness the spectacle of these Christian Powers, opposed to Kemal Pasha, the Liberator of Islam, standing by the side of the Sultan, shelding his person and securing him protection! Can Diplomacy go any further? Can the Powers fool the world any longer? Can they create a division in the Islamic World? What do Moslems stand for? For the person of the Khilafat, or the permanence of the Khilafat. Certainly the latter. And, sir, why do the Western Powers create further trouble, when they are on the eve of a Peace Conference Why is Britain fooling? Britain, that hailed the exit of the Czar (the temporal and spiritual head of the Russians): Britain that hailed the abdication of the Kaiser, Britain that freigned no sympathy on the deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid; Britain that preached self-determination and religious non-interference to the world! That Britain should not middle in the religious affairs of the Muslims. For, Britain cannot expect the Islamic world to have a Khalifa of *her* choice! Britain may take an ex-Sultan to Malta, or an ex-Khilafa to Mecca; but she cannot damage or destroy the Khalifat, which began with the Prophet and will live with his faithful followers. The main issue is Khilafat—and not Khalifa, as the writer understands it. And it is for the integrity and the stability of the Khilafat that the Islamic world has struggled, suffered and sacrificed. Will Britain realize this? Will the Government of India take th lead and guide? Or will Britain bluff blunder and then climb down?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

A KARACHI EDITOR SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 21.

Mr. Din Mahomed, Editor of "Al Wahid", a vernacular daily of Karachi, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment to-day by the City Magistrate under Section 124-A (exciting disaffection against the Government). The charge against him was in respect of an article appearing in the issue of August 29 last, headed "Government heroism on the Frontier." The accused was undefended.

An A. P. message from Aligarh, dated November 22, says:—The first Convocation of the Muslim University is fixed for the 28th December. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal will preside as the Chancellor.—(A. P.)

ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

PT NEHRU'S MOTION

A. I. C. COMMITTEE MEETING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The All-India Congress Committee resumed its sitting this afternoon, attendance being as large as yesterday. It was agreed that the resolution relating to entry into the Councils should be taken first. Pandit Motilal Nehru then moved the following resolution:—

"Whereas the working of the Legislative Councils during their first term has, besides proving serious impediment to the redress of the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs and the speedy attainment of Swaraj, caused great misery and hardship to the people, and whereas it is desirable that steps should be taken, in strict accordance with the principles of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation to avoid recurrence of the evil, it is resolved with reference to the report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee that this Committee do recommend to the Indian National Congress that Non-Cooperators should contest the ensuing elections on the issue of the redress of the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and immediate Swaraj, and make every endeavour to be returned in majority. It is further recommended that in view of the new Councils assembling early in January 1924 the Congress session of 1923 be held during the first instead of the last week of December and the matter be again brought up for such final mandate by the Congress as it may under circumstances deem fit to issue."

"COUNCILS' LIFE-POISON."

Pandit Motilal Nehru said that he was not oblivious to the fact that ever since the Calcutta Congress which decided on the boycott of Councils he had impressed upon his countrymen the necessity of avoiding the Councils' life poison. All that he asked the Committee to do was to pass the resolution so as to adopt more effective methods in carrying out their object. The attitude of those who favoured entering the Councils was that the Councils should certainly be boycotted but they maintained that that object could not be achieved merely by asking voters to refrain from voting or candidates from standing. Experience had shown that that was not enough. The Councils had been filled and the effect had been that Non-Cooperators had boycotted not the Councils but themselves. Non-Cooperators had won moral victory, but he considered it valueless unless it had effect on the Councils. He would not indulge in speculations as to what might happen if Non-Cooperators stood for election, because he wanted the Committee to judge the question not on expectations but on its merits. The object of boycotting the Councils was the rejection of Reforms and so long as the Councils functioned there was no meaning in the boycott. They were making laws which non-cooperators had to obey so long as they did not declare Civil Disobedience. Those who had been elected did not think fit to resign when they realised they did not represent the majority of their constituents. The Councils had been in full swing, and the mischief they had done was known to all. Accordingly, he asked the Committee to issue a mandate to see that such candidates who were so fond of taking seats in the Councils were kept out and the only way to do that was to defeat them at elections.

Mr. Sherwani seconded the resolution. It was opposed by Mr. Naraindas of Mathura who said he regarded the presumption that Non-Cooperators would be returned in majority as a pure guesswork.

The resolution was also opposed by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Jagatguru Sankaracharya, Messrs. Narayan Singh, Hardyal Nag and a few others, and the discussion had not concluded when the meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency was the guest of Major J. C. Pearse and Officers of the 2nd Lancers at Dinner at their Mess, on Tuesday evening.

His Excellency visited Lonavla and received an address from the Lonavla Municipality yesterday. He afterwards visited the Scoutmasters' training camp at Lonavla.

Her Excellency presided at the prize-distribution of the St. Peter's Girls' High School at Khandala yesterday afternoon.

Sir John and Lady Struthers left Government House, on Tuesday.

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Cook arrived at Government House on Tuesday morning and left on Tuesday afternoon.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN AHMEDABAD.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY OVER 9,000 PUPILS.

The second quarterly meeting of the Managing Committee of the National Primary Education Mandal, Ahmedabad, was held on the 15th instant under the chairmanship of Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel when the report of the 2nd quarter was read by one of the Secretaries, Mr. B. P. Thaker which showed that there was a steady increase in the number of pupils between July and October. The number of pupils in July was 8,694 while in October it stood at 9,131. The number of pupils can be classified as follows:—24 Gujarati Boys' Schools are attended by 6,147 pupils; 11 Gujarati Girls' Schools are attended by 2,163 pupils; 6 Urdu Boys' Schools, are attended by 698 pupils; 3 Urdu Girls' Schools are attended by 173 pupils; Total 44 attended by 9,181 pupils.

MONTHLY EXPENDITURE.

The monthly expenditure of the Mandal according to the figures for October is as under:—Staff Rs. 9450-9-6; Rent of the buildings Rs. 1143-2-0; Contingent Rs. 79-4-0; Office and Inspection Rs. 325-8-0; Total, Rs. 10,998-7-6.

NO. OF TEACHERS.

The total no. of teachers has increased from 285 to 307 and they can be classified as under:—Trained male teachers 125; Trained Female teachers 45; Untrained male teachers 97; Untrained Female teachers 30; Unqualified teachers 10; Total 307.

The total expenditure upto date is as follows: Salary Rs. 70964-7-11. Deadstock Rs. 8438-1-11. Printing Charges Rs. 709-5 Rent of buildings Rs. 7162-4-1. Contingent Rs. 554-12. Miscellaneous Rs. 648 13. Total Rs. 89477-11-11.

The total amount subscribed upto date is Rs. 1,24,833 out of which Rs. 91,233 have been realised. Rs. 1500 are being paid every month regularly by various Mahajans etc. Looking to the sympathy of the people and the interest they are taking in the national education there seems no likelihood of the work of collecting funds being adversely affected in spite of general trade depression.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

"ANOTHER YEAR OF SUSTAINED PROGRESS."

The following are extracts from the annual report of the Schools Committee (Bombay Municipality) for the year 1921-22.

The year under review was another year of sustained progress all round. True to the policy of improvement and expansion at as rapid a pace as possible, inaugurated in 1917-1918, the Committee have paid as much attention to quality as to quantity, the ideal they have in view being to make education not merely universal but also popular and useful. They will leave the following facts and figures to tell their own tale.

By far the most important step taken during the year from the Schools Committee's point of view, was the submission by them to the Corporation in November 1921, of carefully considered proposals for taking immediate action under the new Primary Education Act for the City, enacted by Government early in the year, and introducing Free and Cumpulsory Primary Education throughout the City under a ganduated programme, spread over a period of three years dating from Apl. 1922, under the Scheme, submitted by the Committee in 1917-1918 and approved of by the Corporation and the Government, the goal of Free and Compulsory Education was to be attained in 10 years. Aware of the feeling expressed in some quarters that this period was much too long, the Schools Committee have been glad to revise their original proposals, so as to quicken the pace of advance, specially in the light of the facilities, the new Act affords by permitting the introduction of Free and Compulsory Education, piecemeal, and ward by ward, and for males and females or for males only, as may be found convenitnt. The Committee's new proposals seek to accelerate the progress towards the goal very materially, the full attainment being dated for 1924-1925. They were referred by the Corporation to a Committee and have just (29th July 1922) come back to the Schools Committee with certain modifications for further report. This the Committee intend to present quickly and they may well give the assurance of their fixed determination to move in the matter with as much despatch as possible.

The net growth in the number of Schools, during the year under review, was 25, bringing the total number of Municipal Schools to 298, 33 of them being Night Schools and the rest Full-time Day Schools. The new Schools opened were 25 and the Private Schools, taken over to be maintained as Municipal Schools, were 4. Owing to fall of attendance 4 Municipal Schools were amalgamated with other Schools in close proximity.

The four amalgamated Schools were 3 Boys' Schools, each of one side, and 1 Marathi Girls' School.

The number of pupils also showed a very satisfactory increase. On the 31st March of 1921, the number on the rolls of all the Municipal Schools together was 32,211, the average for the year being 32,580. These numbers grew up on 31st March 1922 to 35,062 and 33,550, an increase of 2,851 and 970 respectively. The growth of nearly 3,000 pupils, that took place during the year, was over 50 per cent. higher than the ordinary previous [illegible] to 2,000 pupils per annum.

It is a matter for regret that a similar story of progress cannot be told of the Private Schools. The increased costs of the day seem to be telling heavily upon them. The number of the recognized and Aided Schools decreased, during the year, from 161 to 147 and the number of pupils from 16,877 to 15,386. The unrecognised Private Schools, worth taking note of, numbered 79 with 5,643 pupils on the rolls.

The total actual expenditure and receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 19,63,573 and Rs. 19,31,055 respectively, the Municipal Funds and the Fees collected contributing Rs. 18,79,340 and Rs. 50,561 respectively, towards the latter amount.

The corresponding figures for the last year were Rs. 15,91,298 and Rs. 16,41,458 and Rs. 15,90,800 and Rs. 47,653 respectively. Out of the total expenditure, the Government half share, under the agreement of 1918-1919 (G. O. 499 of 10th February 1919) of all costs in excess of Rs. 6,58,175, the Budgetted expenditure of 1917-1918, is estimated to be 6,26,836, as against Rs. 4,41,232, for the previous year. The opening and the closing Balances were Rs. 92,647-0-11 and Rs. 60,138-15-11 respectively.

A specially stimulating and much appreciated novelty of the year was the Institution of 6 Challenge Shields, artistically executed in silver and ebony, with a Satar a Sword and a lotus as devices on them, 3 for Girls' Schools and 3 for Boys' Schools, one each for the Marathi the Gujarati and the Urdu sides, to be won for a year by obtaining the highest number of prizes with the highest total value. The shields were won this year by the Lamington Road Marathi the S.S. Bengalee Gujarati and the Imamwada Urdu Girls' Schools, and the Chinchpoogli Marathi the Bapty Road Gujarati Nirashrit (Depressed Classes) and the Madanapura Urdu Boys Schools. The superiority of the Depressed Class and Moslem Boys in Sports was as much marked as generously appreciated by the other competitors themselves. To Schools for making a good cumulative show and to individual teachers or pupils for good work, certificates of merit were also awarded. The two ceremonies of the Exhibition were presided over by Dr. M. C. Javle, the Chairman of the Committee, and several Members thereof as well as of the Corporation paid welcome visits.

Another noteworthy effort of the year was the development, just initiated at the close of last year of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Corps. The Girgaum Corps, mustering 100 to 200 pupils representing 11 Gujarati and Marathi Boys' and Girls' Schools, has matured well and acquitted itself with great credit in various performances on the day of the Prize Distribution of the Exhibiton They had been drilled in First Aid and other Exercises and had been taken to Excursions and given some idea of Camp life. Another Corps, called the Bhuleshwar Corps, representing 9 big Gujarati and Urdu Schools, was organized during the year and made a promising exhibition. More corps of the kind are evidently needed to extend the benefits to all Muncipal Schools, in response to widely expressed desires of the kind.

Another event worthy of special mention was the completion, in practice and principle, of the Committee's establishment for the supervision and inspection of their schools. To the two Assistant Lady Superintendents, in charge of the Marathi and the Gujarati Schools, was added a Lady Superintendent for the Urdu Schools; and the Girls' Schools on the three sides were placed primarily in charge of these Assistant Lady Superintendents, subject only to a general guidance from the three Male Superintendents, who preside severally over the three sets into which the Bombay Municipal Schools are so far divided. On the Marathi side a Deputy Superintendent was added to cope with the increased work. One additional clerk and a sepoy were also added to the staff.

IMPERIAL SECRETARIAT.

NEW PORTFOLIO HOLDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 22.

On Sir William Vincent's departure on the 2nd of December next, Sir Malcolm Hailey will assume the charge of the Home Department and from that date the Governor-General-in-Council has appointed Mr. E. M. Cook to be a temporary member of the Council in charge of the Finance portfolio until the arrival of Sir Basil Blackett at the beginning of January next.

The resignation of Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru on account of ill-health has been accepted by His Majesty the King and will take effect at the beginning of 1923.

Sir Muhammad Shafi will take over the charge of the portfolio of Law Member from the date of Dr. Sapru's resignation and from the same date the Governor-General-in-Council has approved the appointment of Mr. Atul Chandra Chatterjee, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be a temporary member of the Council. He will hold charge of the Department of Education and Health.

HIS OWN IDEA.

IR GANGA RAM ON GURUKABAGH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

In the course of a communication to the Press, Sir Ganga Ram denies all allegations appearing in the Press, directly or indirectly, that he acted as an agent of the Government in bringing about the termination of the episode at Gurukabagh and assures the public that the idea of taking lease of the Bagh originated from his own mind and was not suggested by Government or any one else. After his return from England his first visit to Gurukabagh was on the 4th November and there he made up his mind that if money could stop arrests, he would do it. So he thought of taking lease of the land for one year at least, so as to give breathing time and stop further arrests.

Regarding his conference with Sardar Mehtab Singh, Sir Ganga Ram says that the chief object of his asking the Court to allow him to hold a private conference with Sardar Mehtab Singh was to request the latter to suggest amendments to the Gurdwara Bill which he did, but expressed that whatever he suggested must be regarded as his personal opinion and not binding on the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee as he had ceased to be an office-bearer since his arrest. He (Sir Ganga Ram) then communicated the suggestions of Sardar Mehtab Singh to Sir John Maynard next day at ten minutes past one immediately on his return from Amritsar. But he adds that it was too late then to be considered as the Council was to meet at 2 p.m.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

INTERVIEW WITH INDIA'S COMMISSIONER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Dewan Bahadur T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Commissioner for India to the British Empire Exhibition, who is now in Calcutta in connection with the plans which are being made for Bengal's participation in the exhibition told an Associated Press representative to-day that he was very much pleased with the enthusiasm with which the object had been taken up in Calcutta not only by officials but also by business men and merchants, both European and Indian.

Discussing the attitude of Indian merchants, Mr. Acharya said now that they relised that the Exhibition had been definitely decided upon and that India was going to be represented they were beginning to appreciate its possibilities and were showing considerable eagerness to participate. He had found this especially marked in Calcutta. One Indian merchant had this morning asked if he could have carte blanche in the matter of space he might take up. European firms would, according to present indications, also be we represented and Mr. Acharya was convinc that Calcutta would render a very fin account of herself. He added that the presidency towns would have to make very special effort if they were to surpass her.

AN EXTENSIVE TOUR.

Before coming to Calcutta Mr. Acharya, who left Delhi on the 10th instant, visited Lucknow and Patna. At the former city he conferred with Sir Harcourt Butler, the Hon. Mr. Chintamani, Minister of Industries and Sir Ludovic Porter, Finance Member, and he also had an opportunate of meeting a number of leading residents. He foun that in the United Provinces also the Exhibition was arousing considerable interest The products of the province were such that a large and varied display could be arranged and he believed it would take prominent part in India's representation. At Patna the Commissioner discussed plans for Behar and Orissa, with Khan Bahadur Fakiruddin, Industries Minister. He also had an interview with the Governor who is calling a conference of representative men of the Province to be held in Patna on December 9th to discuss steps to be taken.

Before proceeding to Calcutta Mr. Acharya paid a flying visit to the Central Agricultural Institute at Pusa where he arranged for the Central Cotton Committee to display an exhibit of cotton products. He will leave Calcutta on Friday and after conferring with the Finance Committee at Lucknow on the 26th instant will return to Delhi proceeding almost immediately afterwards to the Punjab where he expects to find no less interest than has been evinced in the provinces he has visited. He had already received a number of invitations from district stations in the Punjab asking him to pay them a visit to explain the aims of the exhibition and scope of India's representation. Mr. Acharya will subsequently make an extensive tour lasting about six weeks in Indian States beginning in Patiala and ending in Travancore.

The Madras Government has sanctioned the distribution of Rs. 27,63,000 among District Educational Councils for payments of grants in aid for current year. (A. P.)

BENGAL'S FREQUENT FLOODS.

QUESTION IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council a non-official member moved that the standing order be so amended that resolutions not reached in one session would take priority in the next session and that no member be allowed to ask more than ten questions or put more than three resolutions in one session. The Council then discussed resolutions put forward by non-official members.

The first eighteen motions referred to North Bengal floods asking for the appointment of a mixed committee to enquire into the cause and extent of the damage caused by the recent floods. After three hours' debate the Council by an overwhelming majority adopted the following resolution:—

This Council recommends that a committee of experts including official and non-official members with power to co-opt be appointed to enquire into and report on the causes of frequent floods in Northern Bengal and to suggest possible remedies.

ECHO OF WAR OF 1812.

INTERESTING CLAIM AGAINST U. S. A.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Midnight, Nov. 22.

An interesting claim which is being made by the British Government against the United States has been submitted to the Arbitration Commission provided for under the Treaty of 1910. In the British-American War of 1812, the powerful Red Indian Tribe, Cayugas, co-operated with Great Britain. Four years previously, they had ceded their lands to the State of New York for an annuity of 2,400 dollars. The Peace Treaty that ended the war stipulated that Britain's Allies sacrificed none of their rights. At the outbreak of the war, however, the State of New York had stopped the annuity to the Cayugas and has not paid it since. Some of the descendants of the Cayugas are living mostly in Canada, and on their behalf, the British Government claims arrears of payment with compound interest amounting to a total of about £700,000 sterling.—(B. O. W.)

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Midnight, Nov. 22.

The last election result—that for Orkney and Shetland Islands—is now announced.

Sir R. Hamilton, Liberal, has won a seat from the National Liberals, which, is a Liberal gain, compared with the last election.

The final state of parties is:—
Conservatives 343.
Labour 154.
National (or Lloyd-George) Liberals 59.
Independent (or Asquith) Liberals 55.
Independents 14.—(B. O. W.)

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Midnight, Nov. 22.

There is distinctly more confidence in foreign exchange market. German political news too is not without some favourable effect. Sterling mounted to 4¼ dollars in New York, while French francs became appreciably dearer, touching, at one time, 59.2, compared with 70 francs for the pound only a week ago. German marks, responding to this better feeling, have improved to 28,000.—(B. O. W.)

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Midnight, Nov. 22.

Since noon, London has been in complete darkness. The ordinary fog which often prevails in November has been supplemented by a great smoke-cloaked accumulation of which overhead has been favoured by extraordinary stillness of atmosphere. Experts have been busy calculating the amount of soot suspended in the air.—(B. O. W.)

CONSTRUCTION OF KHILAFAT QUARTERS.

COL ROSS' OBJECTS ON HEALTH GROUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GAYA, Nov. 22.

I have already reported to you about the obstructive methods adopted by the local District Magistrate in the matter of the construction of the Khilafat residential area.

Now it is understood that Col. Ross, the Sanitary Commissioner with the local Government visited the waterworks compound and has expressed his opinion that the water stands a change of pollution. The local District Civil Surgeon Major A. N. Palit I. M. S. officer and health officer, Dr. Satya Narayan Mittra L. M. S. and D. P. H. of the London University hold that there is no possibility of the health of Gaya being in danger.

Moulvi Haji Khurshaid Hasnain interviewed the magistrate yesterday evening and I understand from Haji Sahib that though the Magistrate is impressed by the precautionary sanitary measures proposed by the Khilafat Committeee yet he seems unwilling to leave the matter as it stands. To-day Mr. Brett has run up to Patna presumably to take his orders from the local Government. This evening there is to be a public meeting of Gaya citizens to consider the situation.

ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the present-day political atmosphere of the country, the one paramount question, that has given rise to widespread discussion of the principles hitherto accepted by the nation, and the question that has created a strong division of opinion, even among the leaders, is the capturing of Councils. It is regrettable that no clear lead has been given to the country. Out of the six members of the C. D. Enquiry Committee, all of whom are highly respected and honoured leaders of the country, Hakim Ajmal Khanji, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Syt. V. J. Patel have declared themselves for capturing the Councils, and the others, namely, Dr. Ansari, Sjts. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar and C. Rajagopalachari have ranged themselves in the opposition.

In the words of "The Servant", "One party takes its standards on the moral ground, and relies on unassailable principles of action, consonant with the spirit of non-violence and Satyagraha. Another party meets the arguments of the moralists by the usual subtleties and innuendoes, in which man of law is such a trained adept."

I here propose to examine the issue, both from the point of view of the "unassailable principles" and from that of expediency.

Writing on "Non-Cooperation, Its Theory and Practice" on 23rd February, 1921. Mahatma Gandhi deals with "the methods tried so far to cure this evil." These methods he describes as: (1) Those based on the principle of violence, and (2) those based on the principle of reform. After examining these methods in his usual charitable way, Mahatmaji says, "Both these methods fail, because they deal with the superficial symptoms only, and do not touch the root of the evil, the disease itself. Advocates of these methods think that by partially reforming the various institutions which constitute the State, they would be able to put an end to the sufferings of Society. They overlook the fact that the State-evil is not the cause, but the effect of social-evil, just as the sea-waves are the effect, and not the cause of the storm. The only way of curing the disease, is to remove the causes thereof. *Let people purify themselves, let them cease to indirectly participate in the evil of the State, and it will disappear by itself.*"

"Self-purification, then, and not violence or reform is the real remedy. To purify oneself by withdrawing cooperation from the State: this is the great doctrine of Non-Cooperation." It is abundantly made clear from the above, that non-violent Non-Cooperation is a struggle between religion and irreligion, between the powers of light and those of darkness, between Truth and untruth. The path of non-violent N. C. O. that we have *deliberately* chosen, is the true path of religion and Truth. If we would successfully pursue the path, we must be as firm as a rock, in the matter of principles, and preserve ourselves, to the utmost of our ability from yielding to our weaknesses.

Mahatmaji, in his article in "Young India" of 14th July, 1920, replying to the many objections to the boycott of the Councils, dealt with those of the obstructionists. He said, "we boycott an institution, because we do not like it, or because, we do not wish to cooperate with its conductors. In the matter of the Councils, the *latter* is the deciding reason. And I submit that in a sense, we *cooperate* by joining, *even* though the object is obstruction."

Thus on the authority of no less a person than this greatest man of our age, capturing the Councils, even with a view to wrecking them, *is* cooperation. Here, as the proposers themselves admit, expediency has gained more weight in their consideration, at the cost of the basic principle.

Now, in the light of the foregoing, does not the entry into the Councils mean, that, though, we have declared to tread the path of Truth and light, we want to use this weapon of violence and darkness? And the climax of it all is reached when the pro-entry party give to their proposed action, the dignified name of Non-Cooperation. Non-Cooperation forsooth! It is assuredly no Non-Cooperation, as preached by the Mahatmaji and as I understand it according to my humble lights, however much its meaning is twisted by the lawyers' subtlety. It is throwing away the principle to the winds, and deluding oneself into the belief that it is the same self-purifying path, the path of religion and Truth.

To prove the wisdom and the correctness of the proposal, it is said, that Mahatmaji counted upon completest boycott and thorough desertion of the polling booths. This, I say, is an utter misrepresentation. To put this beyond doubt, I beg leave to quote the Mahatmaji again. In "Young India" of 14th July, 1920, replying to those that opposed the boycott of the Councils Mahatmaji said, "The reasons for disapproval of boycott are mainly two: (1) If the Nationalists refrain, the Moderates will get all the seats: (2) since through the Legislative Councils we have made some progress, we are likely to make greater progress, by reason of larger powers having been granted to popular representatives."

Replying to these objections, Mahatmaji says: "Now the first reason hardly does credit to a great popular party. If it is harmful to enter the Councils, why should the Nationalists be jealous of the Moderates entering the Councils? Must they participate in the harm because Moderates will not refrain? Or is it contended that the harm can be avoided only if all join the boycott? If the last is the contention, it betrays ignorance of principles of boycott."

Mahatmaji denies that it is active and aggressive Non-Cooperation. In his opinion it is want of faith in ourselves, i.e., in our doctrine. If we have faith in the sacred life-giving, and liberating principles of non-violent Non-Cooperation, disappointment, undue haste or impatience, can scarcely find abode in us, and lead us astray.

There is, undoubtedly, some sort of violence and hatred involved in the proposals for wrecking the Councils. Mahatmaji considers such hatred as meaningless, as it has no meaning with the plan of Non-Cooperation, and let us not forgot that the result, that we wish to achieve in N. C. O. is not *"infliction of punishment, but the attainment of justice."* The end of hatred is never justice; it is retaliation, it is blind fury.

The Council proposals, considered in the light of principles, are a lowering of our high ideal, and degrading our struggle from the elevated spiritual plane to the politico-material plane.

Now, let us view the matter from the practical point of view. I cannot do better than presenting here the views of that sane, Moderate journal of Lahore, the "Tribune." It is of the opinion that it is "wholly improbable" that they will be in a majority sufficient to prevent a quorum." About the other alternative that "if they are in a majority not sufficient to prevent a quorum, they should follow the policy of obstruction, the "Tribune" says, "considering this alternative, we are bound to say, that Pandit Nehru and his friends have not been able to make out either a clear or a convincing case for it. . . . The question is one of expediency, of making your action effective. And from this point of view we find the objection of the other party (i.e., Anti-Councils) unanswerable. that a policy of obstruction followed just at present, even by a majority, would undoubtedly lead to a strife, not merely with other members of the Council, but with the country generally."

In conclusion, I appeal to my countrymen not to be led away from our accepted principles. We have seen the futility of the wrecking tactics, and its retrograde character, and we have also seen that it leads to abandonment of principles of non-violent N. C. O.; hence, let us concentrate all our efforts to our constructive programme of Bardoli, if we would release our saint leader and other prisoners. Let us not forget that in the constructive work lies Swaraj, and this was the Mahatmaji's wish, expressed on the eve of his arrest.—Yours, etc.,

MANILAL VADILAL CONTRACTOR.

Nov. 15.

LATEST CABLES.

LORD CURZON RECEIVES ISMET PASHA.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Lausanne.—Before proceeding to Hotel de Chateau this morning to preside over the Territorial and Military questions Commission, Lord Curzon received Ismet Pasha at Hotel Beau Rivage

Last evening Lord Curzon conferred with Sgr. Mussolini who expressed himself to be very satisfied with the situation.

M. Piincare's lrst impressions on leaving the conference are generally satisfactory. According to a French semi-official sources the Premier believes that if peace is concluded at Lausanne, success will be largely due to Lord Curzon whose amiability, courtesy and diplomatic skill greatly facilitated the opening labours of the conference. The Turks who themselves recognise the improvement in situation came to Lausanne somewhat distrustful, but it is believed in French circles that this spirit will shortly disappear.

RIGHTS OF U. S. DELEGATION.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Lausanne.—Before the Conference to-day, Mr. Child defended the position of American delegates as representatives of the United States, who were entitled to be present at plenary and other sessions, including those of commissions and committees, and to be heard equally with other members, but who were not entitled to vote. They were not obliged to take office, preside or otherwise become signatories to agreements or reports. The American delegation would make one contribution to the Conference—its statements would be direct and brief.

Lord Curzon replied, cordially expressing his pleasure at the presence of American representatives. The general indications are, as far as preliminaries are concerned, that things are not going badly.

MESOPOTAMIAN COMMITMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The "Westminster Gazette" states that Britain will reduce her commitments in Mesopotamia if peace is arranged on satisfactory basis at Lausanne. The French, however, appear to be anxious that Britain shall retain the mandate, because they fear that otherwise the French mandate over Syria will be affected.

PRESS COMMENTS ON CUNO CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Berlin.—Commenting on the Cuno Cabinet, the "Vorwaerts" declares that the appointment of Becker as Minister for Economics is a surrender to capitalistic influences. The paper forecasts conflict between the new Government and Socialists.

The "Berliner Tagblatt" also considers the appointment of Becker deleterious to the Cabinet's prospects.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says that the Cabinet is not a non-political business Cabinet, but a political Cabinet formed out of the bourgeoisie, especially the right wings.

CABLE ITEMS.

Cairo.—Several further arrests were made yesterday in connection with the shooting of two members of Adly Pasha's party on November 17th. It is believed that the police have secured the assassins and their instigators.

Doctor Maghout Sabeh Bey who was arrested recently has been released.

Canada and Newfoundland have decided to participate in the Empire Exhibition. The former is taking a hundred and fifty thousand square feet for the pavilion. Altogether, the Dominions and the Colonies have reserved five hundred and ninety-three thousand square feet.

The situation in the cotton industry in Lancashire is the worst that has been known for the last forty years, and there is little prospect of improvement. The American section is taking a ballot on the question of introduction of the twenty-four hour week. Before the reduction can be put into operation, a ballot must shew eighty per cent of members are in favour of it. Should the proposal be carried, mills will either work three days a week or close on alternate weeks. Hundred and twenty-nine thousand operatives are affected.

Sir Robert Hamilton, who has been elected for Orkney and Shetland, was district commissioner in Lagos and formerly President of the East African Court of Appeal.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE REPORT.

A DISAPPOINTING DOCUMENT.

(BY BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA)

In the previous article it was shown, how the Report was digressive, abortive, retrograde and disruptive. To-day, I beg to examine a few more features of the said Report. It is noteworthy.

(1) That at Patna, five members were against the entry into the Council, that was on the 16th of August last!

(2) That one member—evidently Mr. Vithalbhai Patel—was in favour all along!

(3) That a month later, at Amritsar, Hakimji and Punditji joined hands with Patelji!

(4) That the Anti-Council Report was signed at Allahabad on the 17th October, and that the pro-Council Report was signed at Delhi on the 27th October!

(5) That the pro-Council members had the opportunity of criticising the Report of the anti-Council members, which, if true, was hardly fair to the latter or to the country at large!

ENTRY IN COUNCIL!

May we know, whether the pro-Council members:

(1) Represent the views of the Educated Classes?

(2) Or of the masses in villages?

(3) Or of the majority of witnesses?

(4) Or their own views, opinions, and suggestions in respect of the entry into the Council?

(5) As the anti-Council members maintain, the majority of witnesses were against the Councils! So the pro-Council members have given their own views and the "lead" to the country, according to their own lights!

(6) And they have made another startling statement, that in 1920 the Councils were avoided, as there was no certainty of capturing the majority of seats by the N. C. O.'s.!!!

(7) And who was then for the Councils, please? Not Hakimji. Not Punditji. And could not be Patelji. For Mr. V. J. Patel denounced all those who stood for the Councils then! So which of the N. C. O. Leaders wanted to go into the Councils, and withheld for strategic considerations?

N. C. O. IN COUNCIL!

The Pro-Council members maintain, that the N. C. O.'s can non-cooperate in Councils!

(1) May we know whether that is the spirit of non-cooperation?

(2) Does it not mean recognition of the Councils?

(3) Will it not raise the status of the Councils?

(4) What about going to the Electors? What would you say to them? Would you pour into their ears the gospel of *breaking* the Councils? Will not that idea inflame their minds?

(5) Will it not undo the work of Gandhiji?

(6) And what about the oath of allegiance? Will it be consistent for you to swear fidelity, when you are determined to obstruct at all times?

(7) Can you point out a parallel of any nation—Egyptian, Irish, or any other, that non-cooperates and enters Councils at the same time?

TIMES HAVE CHANGED!

The pro-Council members contend, that as times have changed, so the programme should also be altered! What is the change, please, that can justify the entry into the Councils?

(1) Are the people less fit for Civil Disobedience to-day than they were six months ago? No!

(2) Are the Councils getting more democratic and popular than they were in June last? No!

(3) Are the Officials less autocratic than they were some time ago? No!

(4) Are Whitehall and Simla meeting the most modest demands of the Moderates? No!

(5) On the other hand, are not the Co-operators expressing dissatisfaction with the present working of the Reforms?

(6) Has not Pundit Malaviyaji been driven to the extreme necessity of disobeying prohibitory orders?

(7) Have not the Akalis been subjected to humiliation, incarceration and physical torture near Guruka Bang?

(8) Are not our Muslim brethren tantalised over the Khilafat and Sultanate question? Yes, the times have changed, but not the temper of the bureaucracy, nor the working of the system both of which are getting worse! The changing times do not justify entry into the Council by any means. If at all, they demand of the country greater efforts, greater service, greater sacrifice for Civil Disobedience.

MEND OR END THE COUNCIL!

The pro-Council members urge that the Councils shall be mended or ended!

(1) Are the Government or their officers in a mood to mend the Councils? No!

(2) How are these to be ended? Will obstruction wreck the Councils? Will it not be explained away by the bureaucracy as heretofore?

(3) Are the Councils toys or pack of cards, that they can be broken and demolished?

(4) And even if they are demolished, will it paralysye the Government? Will the Executive members, the I. C. S.'s., the Judiciary and the Police give up their tools? No!

(5) Then how is the nation to be benefitted by the wrecking of Councils?

(6) And if the life of the present Councils is extended, how else is India to progress according to the views of Hakimji, Punditji and Patelji?.

(7) Has India received even the present Reforms through the Councils or through the Congress?

(8) And is India to achieve her goal through the Councils or the Congress?

In your attempt to break the Councils, pray note, that you don't damage the Congress. More in my next.

PRISONER IN RAJAHMUNDRY JAIL.

SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

Our Andhra correspondent writes:—The following account is chiefly drawn from the Telugu weekly "Krishna Patrika":—

Pandit Jagtram was the chief person among those sentenced to hanging in the famous Lahore Conspiracy case in 1915. Subsequently the sentence was altered to transportation for life. After undergoing rigours in the Andamans for a time he was brought to the Rajahmundry gaol along with Prithwisingh.

Pandit Jagtram belongs to a well-known and respectable family in Lahore. He was a student of the revered Lal Hansraj and later proceeded to America to take higher education. At first he went to Japan and lived there in Tokio for a few days. From Japan he went to America.

In America he learnt of the ill-treatment meted out to the Indians in Canada and he could not tolerate for one moment, the racial prejudice and arrogance of the Canadians. By nature he is a strong lover of liberty, and while at Lahore he always followed the foot-steps of Lala Hansraj, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bhai Parmanand, Mahatma Munshiram and other patriots. In America however he became a revolutionary and joined the revolutionary league known as "Gadar." He gave up his studies and began to take an active part in carrying on revolutionary propaganda.

Jagtram became the manager of the journal "Gadar" which was prohibited from entering India. But Jagtram somehow made arrangements for the paper to reach India, without the knowledge of the Government.

These revolutionaries in America perceived in the great European war an opportunity for carrying on their work and so they started in batches to India in the year 1915. Jagtram and Prithwi Singh came to India in the second batch. Jatram went straight to his home at Lahore. The greatest object of attraction for Jagtram was the Lahore bazaar and so he went to see it.

Even in jail now he repeatedly says to his co-prisoners as follows:—"I have certainly been able to curb my desire to see my parents, and my wife but not the Lahore bazzar which is ever dear to me." In the bazaar, it was publicly known that Jagtram arrived at Lahore and the police began to search for him. Having come to know of this he rushed to his home and without intimating to his parents or writing Jagtram slipped away from the house.

However he was arrested and after the trial in which he and Prithwi Singh did not institute any defence, along with 13 others were sentenced to be hanged. Jagtram and Prithwi Singh filed only a statement in the court. He received the sentence of hanging with calm resignation. The sentence was subsequently altered to transportation for life.

After six years' sojourn in Andamans he was brought to Madras and then to Rajahmundry. He is just 35 years of age. He is a man of quick wit and a keen perception. He is engaged in a pursuit of religious study and meditation. He is a yogi now of a high order. He is a poet and can write excellent poems in Urdu. He has a cool and cheerful temper and his association with the Non-Cooperation prisoners is believed to have brought about a wonderful change in his political opinions.

AERIAL RETROGRESSION.

M. BLERIOT'S VIEWS ON THE SPORT.

Encouraged by the remarkable French success in the motorless flying competition at Itford Hill, the French Government has given its patronage to a similar meeting which is to take place at Biskra, on the edge of the Sahara. At the instance of M. Laurent Eynac, Under Secretary of State for Aeronautics, a conference has just taken place between officials in this Department and the organisers of the Biskra meeting, which has provided information as to the suitability of the Biskra region for motorless flight. The conditions there, are to be tested by aeronautical and meteorological experts.

Meanwhile M. Bleriot, hero of the first aeroplane flight across the Channel, has been expressing views which show that, although he is the founder of one of the many prizes now on offer here for the encouragement of motorless flying, he has no faith in the utility of the new sport. He declares:

It is a very good thing from the sporting point of view, because it calls for daring and special ability, but one cannot expect from it benefits and results such as are to be had from real aviation with a motor. In spite of appearances motorless flying is a retrogression. Proof of this is that the earliest aircraft were motorless pianing machines which were progressively developed into the aeroplane type of flying machine. The machine that won the British prize at Itford Hill was a reproduction slightly improved of one of my first experimental appliances, the Bleriot No. 6 A, with which in 1907 I succeeded in making some trifling flights at Buc. This appliance was not of my own conception, since I was inspired by the ideas of Langley. At that period Louis Peyret, the constructor of Maneyrolle's machine, and a very intelligent man, was one of my workmen.

The motorless craft is ridiculously limited in its sphere of action. It may to some extent be compared with a cork that dances on the top of the jet of a fountain—either it falls off the jet or the water is cut off and the cork falls with it. The prizes which are being offered would be much more usefully employed if they were devoted to real aviation, that is, flight with motor-propelled aircraft.

News has been received of the release by the Jalal Khel tribe of Captain Fakir Hussain Mohomed Hayat, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mohomed Akram and two other Mahomedans who had been kidnapped near Dera Ismail Khan on the 10th instant. They arrived at Sara Bogha on the 20th instant.

A new weekly newspaper entitled the "Sanatan Sikh" printed in Punjabi has made its appearance at Amritsar. In addition to publishing general news, it will carry on an anti-Akali propaganda and will publish press communiques issued from time to time. The editor is to be Mr. Isharsingh.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

DR. SYED MAHMUD'S VIEW.

Interviewed by the representative of the "Motherland," Patna, Dr. Mahmud said that if Indians continued preaching the use of khaddar alone after the Gaya Congress no one would listen to them. A change was essentially necessary. If they could get 50,000 volunteers they should take up the aggressive programme of last December again. But the prospects of this programme being slender, entry into the Council with a solid majority—about which there was no doubt—and with an obstructive programme was the second best suggestion and the only alternative. Fresh life must be created. The work of the last two years must not be undone by lethargy and sloth such as they were witnessing at present and which was bound to continue if they pursued only the constructive programe. Khilafat and the Congress must issue the same mandate.

HARSH SENTENCES.

LORD HEWART ON CHANGED IDEAS OF JUSTICE.

Lord Hewart, Lord Chief Justice, in the Court of Criminal Appeal in Mail Week, made some strong comments on the sentences passed on prisoners a few decades ago. In the dock stood John Searle, aged 71 years, who was convicted at London Sessions of housebreaking, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude and five years' preventive detention as an habitual criminal. Searle appealed against his sentence.

The Lord Chief Justice said that the appellant's record started from 1876, when, for stealing a watch, he received seven year's penal servitude and seven years' police supervision at the Middlesex Sessions. In 1882 he was again convicted of stealing a watch and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. In 1885, at the Middlesex Sessions, he was convicted of housebreaking and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude and five years' police supervision. This class of sentence, said his Lordship, belonged to a different age from the present and to a time when different ideas prevailed.

The appellant, in a statement to the Court, said:

I should like to speak about these long sentences I have had. I have not had one single chance. In reading a man's career you will generally find out he did have a chance. When only a boy I went to prison for eighteen months. Then seven years at the age of 21 for stealing a watch valued at 15s. Nobody knows what I suffered all these years in prison, as the prison system was different to what it is to-day. I was then put amongst men.

Proceeding, the Lord Chief Justice said it was an unfortunate circumstance that under the law as it now stood it was not possible to pass a sentence of preventive detention without first satisfying the condition precedent of passing a sentence of penal servitude. That, it seemed to the Court, was a misfortune. The Court could not remedy it. The Legislature alone could do that. The law being what it was, what was the proper course here? No doubt in his youth the appellant suffered severe punishment quite out of accord with contemporary beliefs and practice, although no doubt quite in accord with beliefs and practice of half a century ago. It seemed to the Court right to stretch a point again. With the object of giving him another chance, which the Court hoped would not be misused, they had decided to alter this sentence and to get rid of the penal servitude and preventive detention, and the sentence would be one of twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, to turn from the date of conviction.

The appellant—My Lord, I thank you.

JUDGE ON BAIL "SCANDAL."

IN CUSTODY FOR A MONTH THOUGH INNOCENT.

"A greater scandal one could hardly conceive" remarked Judge Atherley-Jones at the Old Bailey in commenting on the case of two persons before him who had been kept in custody for a month because reasonable bail had been refused.

Two men and a woman were found not guilty of stealing and receiving a motor-car, the jury stopping the case.

Judge Atherley-Jones said he entirely concurred with the verdict. The accused had been rightly acquitted on Friday on another charge concerning a quantity of silk, and it surprised him that the second charge of stealing a motor-car, which was merely a repetition of the other charge, should have been proceeded with at all.

Referring to Thomas and Annie Lovett, the Judge said they had been in custody since September 22 and 23 respectively. A greater scandal one could hardly conveive. One excuse made was that bail was suggested at such a figure that they could not possibly obtain it. However that might be, in the case of persons such as they, who bore high characters and who had been living at their present address for three years. bail might reasonably have been reduced and their own recognisances accepted.

Judges had over and over again, he added, expressed the opinion as to the desirability of bail being more freely allowed than at present. Here these two unfortunate persons who, had been pronounced innocent by two juries, but had been in custody for over a month.

INAMDAR'S MEETING AT SATARA.

(Associated Press.)

SATARA, Nov. 21.

At the general meeting of the Inamdars' Central Association held here in the new Palace, Sardar Mutalik who presided deplored the general feeling against Inamdars that existed inside and outside the councils due solely to bias prejudices and ignorance of the true state of things and exhorted Inamdars in all the districts to try to remove the feeling by acquainting the public with the truth about the situation.

A large number of resolutions were passed the first of which strongly protested against the action of the Government in attempting to remove the special representation of the Inamdars on the Local Boards in the new Bill and requested the Government to stick to the recommendations of the Lawrence Committee which unanimously recommended two seats for them.

The next resolution requested all political parties and leaders to declare their policy towards this class. Another requested the Government that as forfeiture of property without trials was inconsistent with the basic principles of law, open inquiry in regular law Courts should be held before any forfeiture of Inams for breaking the conditions of the *sanads* and in the case forfeiture was deemed justified it should be restricted only to the life time of the defaulter and the future generations should not be made to suffer. Some more resolutions were also passed affecting purely Inamdars' interests.

For the alleged embezzlement of the Khilafat funds Mr. Nazir Ali Khan, Ex-Secretary of the Provincial Khilafat Committee, has been arrested and will be tried before the Additional District Magistrate.

"RANGOLI" EXHIBITION.

MARVEL OF INDIAN DOMESTIC ART.

To encourage the aesthetic side of Indian life an exhibition of "Rangoli" is being held in Gamdevi at Mr. Rane's House (Dammer Lane) under the auspices of the "Kstrya Pathare Ladies' Samaj" and the work of art as exhibited, will do credit to any artist with pen or brush. European readers will understand "Rangoli pictures" by recalling to their mind the work of the foot-path artist of the London streets. The artist in London does it with a piece of chalk, while with their deft and trained fingers, Hindu ladies produce marvellous results with a variety of Coloured powders, which are fascinating to the eye by the beauty of their design and the perfect artistic touch. The wonder is how it is all done by ladies who are innocent of the A. B. C., of drawing or geometry. The art of "Rangoli" is an ancient art in India and has been passed on from age to age and generation to generation. The exhibition is well worth a visit.

AN ELECTRIC MYSTERY.

THE CHARGE ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

The subject of yesterday's geophrsical discussion at Burlington House was how the electrical charge on the earth's surface is maintained. Dr. SIMPSON, director of the Meteorological Office, opened the discussion. The surface of the earth in fine weather always shows a negative charge, so that the earth-air current is positive and of the order of 150 volts per metre. This charge loses fifteen per cent. per minute, and yet it is nearly constant. Dr. Simpson mentioned that the resistance of one inch of atmosphere to the electrical discharge is equal to that of a copper bar reaching twenty times the distance from the earth to the star Arcturus and back.

The current must travel either by convection or turbulence. If the former, then all the charge would leak away in the first ninety metres; but it is known to be nearly the same at 6,000 metres from upper air observations, so that convection is ruled out. If it travels by turbulence, then the the turbulence required is equal to that caused by a very high wind over a forest, and certainly this is too high a value for ordinary conditions.

Another suggestions is that the earth is bombarded, either from the air or the sun or space, by negative electrons. But even if these travellled with the velocity of light, it would require 80,000to fall on each square centimetre (2-5th of an inch) per second, and the actual observed number is only 5 per second, and less in the Polar regions.

The only remaining threoy is a new one by C. T. R. Wilson, who suggests that local thunder clouds, which may be either of positive or negative polarity, may provide a sufficient current if certain assumptions are made, the chief of which is the existence of the "Heaviside layer," a conductive layer on which wireless theorists insist, to account for wireless waves travelling round the earth.

Dr. Chree thought that as many revolutionary ideas were being considered by physicists the assumption that positive and negative charges must always be produced at the same rate might be abandoned, and the negative charge on the ground, be supplid from below. He wished, therefore, to press for more observations of earth currents and other data bearing on the subject before discussing any more theories.

FAITH HEALING.

BASIS OF AUTO SUGGESTION.

Sir Arnold Lawson occupied the chair at a lecture delivered at the Aeolian Hall by Mr. CLEMENT JAFFERY on "Auto-Suggestion and How It Works."

There was some danger to the movement, said the lecturer, through the enthusiasts who went ahead blindly without taking into consideration physical conditions. The will to become well was a powerful factor in the preservation of health, but we should work on the physical as well as on the mental plane. The world owed much to Dr. Coue and others who had laboured constantly to enable sufferers to rid themselves of pain. The mentality of the patient should be carefully studied by his physician, since mentality had a great influence over the body.

Demonoloy had also had many followers, who believed that Satan was responsible for all maladies, and there were still people who to-day were of that opinion. The demons were fought by an appeal to the good spirits of the angels—an early form of auto-suggestion. Thus faith was aroused, and it so stimulated the sufferers that their physical condition improved. It mattered little whether, when an appeal was made to relics, some of them at least were "faked," for it was the faith which caused men to look to them for a cure which affected the body.

To come to the present time, there were many cases in which recourse must be made to the skill of the surgeon, but there were also cases in which if the patient's mental attitude was such as to make him feel confident in the result of a milder treatment the surgeon's hand might be stayed. Christian Science had certainly been a help in this direction, for it was based on suggestion and auto-suggestion. As long as life lasted there would always be an intimate connection between mind and body. For instance, the emotion of joy contributed greatly to our physical well-being, and hence the cultivation of a cheerful spirit did much to secure good health. When repeating Coue's suggestive words the patient must possess intensity of faith.

Presiding at the 8th annual meeting of the Poona Sanitary Association the Hon. Khan Bahadur Hidayatullah, Minister for Local Self-Government, spoke eulogistically of the work of the Association. The Association did not merely offer destructive criticism but what was really remarkable was the thorough, practical, and constructive nature of its suggestions. (A. P.)

MALABAR CONGRESS ENQUIRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some time ago a manifesto was issued in Malabar, with reference to the Committee appointed by the Indian National Congress to report on the Malabar Disturbances and to suggest means for restoring friendly relations between the communities there. I have not seen the original manifesto, but judging from the report in the newspapers, the terms in which it refers to the members of the Commitee are such that they may well be justified in refusing to take any notice of it and to let it pass in silence; for, apart from a distaste for entering into personal controversy, I cannot believe that any one whose real desire is to criticize in good faith and in public interest would choose such language as that in which the manifesto is reported to be couched, or or would make statements of facts, so greatly at variance from truth, on matters which are easily ascertainable.

Putting aside, however, such considerations as I have mentioned, I should be obliged if you could spare a little of your valuable space for some observations addressed to those who accord to public affairs a different kind of attention from that which is involved in attacks on individuals, based on misstatements of facts.

The Committee appointed by the Congress consists of three members, not four as the manifesto states. I have not been able to communicate with my colleagues and I, therefore, speak in what follows for myself.

Before agreeing to act on the Committee I called the attention of the officers of the Congress to the fact—of which I have never made a secret from any person who interests himself sufficiently in my views—that I do not believe in or accept the Non-Cooperation programme of the Congress, and that I have consequently kept aloof from the Congress activities for some time. On the other hand, as I considered it very desirable that a careful and impartial enquiry should be made, I thought that I owed it as a duty to the public to assist in such an enquiry so far as it lay in my power. I had also grounds for thinking that the reason why the Congress asked me to act as Chairman of the Committee was that some person should have the conduct of the enquiry who was free from the bias that participating in the Non-Cooperation movement may possibly impart, or be supposed to impart.

The Congress should, therefore, be acquitted of the charge that a chairman has been selected whose views were favourable to its Non-Cooperation programme. The Congress did just the reverse.

Some of the inuendoes of the manifesto refer to my qualifications for holding the enquiry. With that subject I have no intention to attempt to deal. But I may perhaps be permitted to correct one or two possible misapprehensions. I have a perfectly open mind on the subject of the enquiry. I cannot take any credit for this, because one sufficient reason for my mind being unbiassed is that I have no knowledge nor the semblence of knowledge of the events and the contentions of the rival parties with reference to the occurrences. In the course of the enquiry it will be the duty of the members of the Committee to the best of their abilities to get first hand information and to judge for themselves. I cannot hope that my judgments will be free from errors. But the errors that will creep in—whether based on partiality or otherwise—will do so in spite of my best endeavours and in spite of the fact that I have no apriori excuse for falling into errors.

It has been alleged that the questionaire settled by my colleagues and myself is not such as it ought to be. I do not attempt to reproduce the language of our critics with regard to which I have already expressed myself. In any case, their langage (though strong in vituperation) is not such as to enable me to derive from their criticism that assistance which I should derive if any definite objections were taken, or any specific shortcoming indicated. There is still time in which our errors may be rectified if only they are pointed out. In the absence of all guidances from my critics I can only say that the questionaire starts with enquiries as to the state of Malabar prior to the disturbances; questions follow about the activities of the chief Congress and Khilafat workers during the whole period; with reference to the events during the disturbances, the witnesses are asked to state all that they know of their own knowledge. Their attention is drawn to events or classes of occurrences which have appeared to be of outstanding importance. The next group of questions refers to the proclamation and administration of Martial Law, the working of the Special Tribunals, the attitude of the Police and the activities of the relief agencies. Finally suggestions are invited for the best means of restoring amity and goodwill between the Hindus and the Muslims. There is nothing (so far as I can judge) to mislead; nothing to prevent any individual from giving all the information that he possesses. On the other hand, we have endeavored to give him every assistance in coordinating his thoughts and marshalling all the facts within his knowledge.

From all fair-minded critics, therefore, I hope to receive support and such criticism as may enable us to correct our errors; but not mere abuse.—Yours, etc.

FAIZ B. TYEBJI.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

KHADDAR ACTIVITIES IN BOMBAY.

FUNDS FOR PROPAGANDA WORK.

(Through the Khaddar Information Bureau)

The following is the concluding portion of the account of Khaddar Activities compiled from the various reports received by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Member-in-charge the All-India Congress Khaddar Department and the Khaddar Infirmation Bureau:

Sjt. Belgaumwalla's factory received the following quantities of yarn from the different Congress Committees and public bodies during the last few months:—

Girgaum Congress Committee 2,515 lbs. Kalbadevi Congress Committee 672 lbs. Mandvi Congress Committee 1,471 lbs. Dadar Congress Committee 432 lbs, Bhuleshwar Congress Committee 247 lbs; Rashtriya Stri Mandol 3,660 lbs. and individual spinners 150 lbs. Out of the total of over 9,000 lbs. the following quantities and varieties of cloth were woven:—Chaddar 1,410 lbs. Towels 399 lbs. Khadi 336 lbs. Sari 52 lbs; Carpets 288 lbs; Galicha 96 lbs; Asans 127 lbs; exclusive of 1,600 lbs; converted into cloth for the Rashtriya Stri Mandol. The factory has over 4,000 lbs; of yarn still in stock, yet to be woven, not taking into account the daily additions to the stock.

There is a colony of Mahomedan weavers at Madanpura in Bombay, working mostly on pit-looms. They are mostly using mill-yarn. A large number of the weavers can be converted into using Charkha yarn with improvement in the quality of yarns and good organisation for the steady supply of yarn and purchase of Khaddar. Greater weaving facilities in Bombay to cope with the increasing output of yarn and for weaving finer counts are required.

A Khadi Bhandar is run on model lines under Congress supervision at Princess Street, managed by Sjt. V. V. Jerajani Director of Sales of the All India Congress Khadar Department. The annual sales of the Bhandar alone amount to Rs. 2 lakhs. There are a large number of stores in the City, some selling only Khadar and others dealing in Khaddar along with other cloth. Khadar suitable for dhoties, Saries, Shirtings, Coatings etc. are imported from Andhra, Gujarat, Tiruppur in Tamil Nadu and places in the Punjab. Small quantities of Woollen and Silk Khaddar are also imported. The buying public has always to be on their guard in purchasing Khaddar as large stocks of mixed Khaddar and imported Japanese and Manchester Khaddar, are passed off as genuine Khaddar.

The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have recently set apart Rs. 2 lakhs for Khaddar work. The Trustees of the Bombay Tilak Swaraj Fund have also loaned Rs. 3 lakhs to the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, Rs. 40,000 to Sit. Badrulal Hassan of Hyderabad and Rs. 60,000 for the Khadi Bhandar in Bombay for Khaddar activities. A central Executive Khaddar Board in sole charge of Provincial Khaddar work as in the case of Sindh, Utkal, Andhra and many other provinces may prove advantageous, in increasing the production and use of Khaddar.

It is common experience of all Khaddar workers in Bombay that there is a steadily increasing desire amongst the people to take to spinning and to wear Khaddar. The wages of spinning are a great welcome addition to the slender income of middle class families whose women folk are prevented by custom from engaging themselves in any outdor work. The output of yarn in Bombay can be considerably increased with adequate arangements for distribution of silvers, collection of yarn and weaving.

REJOICE!

All our Patrons have been ... enquiring of us as to our next move. The present unquestionably successful and popular Wonder Picture "The Daughter of Napoleon" will finish on Friday and the one great, impatient query from all sides is

"WHAT NEXT?"

It gives the Management of the Novelty Cinema great pleasure to announce that they have in store for you

ANOTHER SPLENDID NAPOLEON DRAMA

Of 10 Reels merely—lasting

ONLY TWO WEEKS!

Take Note—The Picture is exactly of the same quality, and is again a masterly production from Ezra Company. Consequently is indeed glad news for you; further the Work Drama—Drama by the great Author Sir Conan Doyl

"THE DISCIPLE OF NAPOLEON"

will start amidst all the ... that he

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

ON

SATURDAY NEXT!

RED CROSS

Fete

A WEEK'S ENJOYMENT

IN

FAIRYLAND.

THERE is pleasure, fun and recreation for everybody at the RED CROSS FETE from

December 9th to 16th

ON THE

COOPERAGE, BOMBAY.

There will not be a dull moment from start to finish.

MUSIC: Nine Bands and Orchestras will play throughout the Week. H. E. the Governor's Band. Six first-class Regimental Bands. The Pipers from Junagadh and the Maharaja of Baroda's Indian Musicians.

DANCING: Those with light fantastic toes or heavier weights will find their hearts' desire in the Palais de Danse and Winter Garden. Two special Dancing Floors. Continuous Music by Popular String Bands.

SPORT: There will be an open All-India Boxing Tournament for those who like the noble art.

THEATRE AND VARIETIES: The Coliseum Theatre of Varieties will provide mirth, music and merriment for everybody.

JAPANESE TEA GARDEN: Where the cup that really cheers will be served in charming Japanese surroundings: Japanese Music, Dancing and Tableaux Vivants and other attractions typical of Japan.

ZUIDER ZEE CLUB: Artistically modelled on a Dutch Market Town with its quaint buildings, lawns, pergolas, gardens and windmills. Tea Rooms and Dutch Beer Houses. Suppers will be served with Dutch Maidens in attendance.

BEAUTIFUL FANCY FAIR: In an old-world English Village there will be a charming fancy fair—a veritable Joyland and Toyland. There will be an Indian Village and an Indian Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

GORGEOUS ILLUMINATIONS: A Magnificent Feast of Lights that will transform the ground into all colours of the spectrum. This in itself will be something that has never before been equalled in India.

MERRY SIDE SHOWS: There will be many unexpected and Mirth-Provoking Side Shows, including an AERIAL RAILWAW, MOUNTAIN SLIDE, CAKE WALK, MAZE, CIRCLING WAVES and a dozen others.

Admission One Rupee

No passes out given. They won't be needed. Once inside Visitors will not want to leave.

Sailors, Soldiers and Nurses in uniform and children under 12 half price. Special concessions quoted for schools and charitable organisations.

BOOK OF SEASON TICKETS (Not Transferable) Rs. 5: These books contain one ticket giving admittance to the Fete from 4-30 to 8-30 p. m and one ticket from 8-30 p. m. to 12 p. m. each day from 9th to 16th December. 1912, inclusive, excluding Sunday, 10th December,

SILVER SEASON PASS (Not Transferable) Rs. 15: A silver token enabling the holder to enter or leave the Fete at any time on any day the Fete is open. Silver Passes and Booth Season Tickets are aavilable now at the Red Cross Office, Cooperage.

A Good time for every body

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MURDER OF WIFE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE

Emperor
v.
Babaji Narayen.

(Before Mr. Justice Shah and a Special Jury)

The accused in this case is a Mochi (cobbler) by caste aged about 70. He was charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with the offence of committing the murder his wife by stabbing her on the left side the neck on the 3rd of September.

Mr. J. B. Kanga, the Advocate-General with Mr. Somji appeared for the Crown.
Mr. Avaria defended the accused.

Briefly the facts alleged by the prosecution were that, the accused lived with his wife and son at Madanpura. The son was about 17 years old. He had a daughter named Dagdi who was married and lived with her husband at Ghorupdeo. Accused and his wife used to have frequent quarrels. On the 29th of August, accused's wife left him and went to live with her daughter at Ghorupdeo. On 31st instant, accused went there but did not find her there. So he went again on 3rd September at about 8 a.m. when he found his daughter, son-in-law and one Thakibai taking their meals. Accused's wife was sleeping on a cot. These three persons invited him to dine with them but he declined. These three persons then left the place to go to a grain shop and invited the accused to accompany them. Accused went with them a short distance but gave them a slip and returned to his daughter's hut. After going there he stabbed his wife on the neck with his knife causing three or five wounds. He covered himself with a blanket and was leaving the place when a mendicant saw blood stains on him and he and another man succeeded in arresting him. Meanwhile the other three persons came up there and accused was handed over to the police.

The defence of the accused was that he killed his wife because he suspected intimacy between her and his son-in-law.

The jury after retiring brought in an unanimous verdict of "guilty" and recommended him to mercy.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to transportation for life

CAUSE LIST.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

THURSDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1922.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

(In Division Court No. 40.)

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF THE DECREE.

2101-22—Payne and Co, Mathuradas Gokaldas and Co v Narayan Sakharam Sardesai.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

3345-19—Mehta L and Co, Ranchhoddas Dhanji v Mathuradas Morarji and another, Bhimji and Co.

167-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Pudumsey Munji v Natwarlal Keshevlal a firm, Thakoredas and D.

1567-21—Captain and V, Mahomed Oomer Abdul Rasool v Mahomedbhai Esoofbhai Jariwalla and anr, Motichand and D.

1804-22—Smetham B and L, Sarjoodas Guru Ramdas and ors v Dharamdas Mohandas.

922-22—N C Dalal and Co, Cox and Co v Fazalbhai Joomabhai and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

980-22—N C Dalal and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd v Fazalbhai Joomabhai and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1804-20—Shroff and V, Shavaksha Dinshaw Davar v Thakkar Ghelabhai Cooverji, C Dalal and Co.

5322-21—M B Chothia, Rowjibhai Keshavji Kansara Gangaram Narrottem and anr, Craigie B and C, Shroff and V, (for postponement).

1580-22—Craigie B and C, Miller Timber and Trading Co Ltd v Haji Bashu Varaya, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

336-22—Dubash and Co, Mulchand Mulji v Keshuram Chenmal, Amin and D.

LONG CAUSES.

1515-22—Matubhai J and M, Maneckji Rustomji Patel v Muncherji Pallonji Contractor and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

596-22—Khandwalla and Co, Pranlal Nagindas Shah v Chunilal Mohanlal Gandhi, N C Dalal and Co.

2288-19—Malvi R M and Co, G G Nadkarni v Vithaldas Odhavji, Smetham B and L.

487-22—Smetham B and L, Bhikubai widow v Hariba Samalram Meher and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Kharas and Co.

4687-21—Cragie B and C, John Butt and Co (London) Ltd v The Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd, N C Dalal and Co.

206-22—Jamshedji R and D, Motilal Lalubhai Marfatia v Premji Vardhman, Shah and Chinu.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

(In Division Court No. 53.)

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2975-22—Payne and Co., Esufally Noorbhoy Motiwalla v Dattaram Nana.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

2721-22—Amin and D, Manmohandas Kahandas and others v Jestaram Mukundji Pandit a firm, Manubhai and Co.

4036-22—Madhowji and Co., Amulakchand Bharchand v Shah Chunilal Brijlal.

2442-22—Little and Co, Goolamhussein Moloobhai and anr v Souza Fernandes, Matubhai J and M.

2443-22—Little and Co, Goolam Husein Moloobhai and anr v Thacker and Co, Crawford B and Co.

2747-22—Hiralal and Co, Damoder Sawalram Yande v The National Democratic Publishing Co and ors, Rustamji and Ginwalla, Motichand and D.

4351-21—Payne and Co, Mulraj Khatao v Nakubhai Kalubhai and anr, Amerchand and M, Dikshit M and Co.

2552-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Ebrahim Mahomed Hatia and ors v Cooverji Cursetji Bhesania, Merwanji K and Co.

2853-22—Mulji Tha and Co, Dr Parbhudas Gokuldas and anr v Pragji Lalji and anr, Khandwalla L and M.

3079-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Ismailji Allbhai and Bros v Mahomedally Ebrahimji and ors, Mirza and M.

4859-21—Captain and V, Haji Yoseof Haji Esmail Sobani v J V De Souza and anr, Manilal and Kher.

5195-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Laloobhai v Baburao Ganesh and ors, Manilel and Kher.

5199-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Laloobhai v Vinayak Babaji and ors, Manilal and Kher.

5200-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Laloobhai v Govind Atmaram and ors, Manilal and Kher.

127-22—Dastur and Co, Hamid bin Ali and anr v Najamae widow and ors, Unwalla P and P, Daphtary F and D.

1035-22—Payne and Co, Mulraj Khatao v Furdoonji Ardeshir Cursetji, Captain and V.

2307-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Kallianji and anr v Muccadum Thakoo and ors, Rustomji and Ginwalla.

2829-22—Thakordas and D, Jwaladut Motilal and ors v Harakhji Dayabhai.

2830-22—Thakoredas and D, Jwaladut Motilal and ors v Jamnadas Gordhandas.

2963-22—Payne and Co, Esufally Abdulally v Abdulally Mahomedally Rangwalla.

2975-22—Payne and Co, Esufally Noorbhoy Motiwalla v Dattaram Nana Bhalker, Shamrao M and H.

2998-22—Manilal and K, Kikabhoy Jafferji Abdulalli v Shaik Fayazuddin Shaik Yakinudin and anr.

3131-22—Shroff and Lam, Feroze Faredoon Daboo and anr v Cawasji Khursetji and ors.

3132-22—Captain and V, Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash v M K Hiramaneck.

3163-22—Purnanand and Clubwalla, Kakalbhoy Bhuderbhai Vakil v Shivlal Totaram, Raghavaya N and Co.

3174-22—Mulla and M, Mathuradas Maganlal v M G Jayaker.

3178-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhotalal Mulchand and anr v Lawsenca Ras Mendonca Gomes, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2799-22—Crawford B and Co, Bhagwandas Goverdhandas v Hormusji Nuserwanji Seervai, Merwanji K and Co.

2801-22—Mulla and M, Cassum Mahomed Mitha v Bhagwandas Ramdayal and others, Pandia and Co.

2803-22—Shamrao M and H, Shamsudin Mahomedalli v Nazaralli and Cumroodin, Vachha and Co

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

(In Division Court No. 49.)

FOR DISMISSAL.

4184-22—Mantri and C, Moraji Bhawanji Bai Poorbai widow, Malvi M R and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

1893-19—Patell and Ezekiel, D Mohanlal and Co a firm v Ishwardas Gorakhram and ors, Jamshedji R and D, Part heard.

1896-19—Patell and Ezekiel, D Mohanlal and Co a firm v Chambamal Divanchand and ors, Jamshedji R and D.

84-21—Merwanji K and Co, Surajmal Badrinarayen a firm v Nanalal Bansidhar a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

2075-21—Dubash and Co, Chunniram Motilal a firm v Narrottamdas Motichand a firm, Jamshedji R and D.

4164-22—Chitnis K and M, Dr Eruchshaw Jamshedji Hakim v Shamsudin Mahomedali Bandukwalla, Khanderao L and M.

747-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji v Govindji Vassunji and anr, Mulji Tha and Co.

1150-22—Madhowji and Co, Gordhandas Khetsey v Rahim Ramjanally and ors, Malvi M R and Co, Mulla and M, Matubhai J and M, M B Chothia and Co.

1339-22—Madhowji and Co, Karsondas Ranchoddas a firm and anr v Rahim Ramjanali and ors, Malvi M R and Co, Matubhai J and M, M B Chothia and Co.

3474-20—Motichand and D, Wadilal Purshotamdas and Co v Tulsidas Tejpal a firm, Jamshedji R and D.

4734-22—Little and Co, The Autogenous Welding and Repair Works v Maneckshaw Framji Mistry, Pandia and Co.

1716-22—Dabholker and Co, Dattatrya Hari Tendulkur and ors v Radhabai widow and ors, Manilal and Kher.

2999-20—Mehta L and Co, Damodhar Dharamsey and Co a firm v Esufally Allibhoy, Shroff and V.

2548-20—Merwanji K and Co, Maneckji Rustomji Oliji v Kawasji Burjorji Ghadially.

2765-20—Purnanand and Clubwalla, Vithaldas Thakerseydas a firm v Pratapchand Gulabchand Zaveri, Hiralal Tha and Co.

3055-20—Raghavaya N and Co, Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos v Rajabally Joomabhoy a firm, Smetham B and L.

3118-20—Jehangir and S, Chimanlal Mansukhram Shah v Messrs Need and Co a firm.

2695-22—Merwanji K and Co, Tyebbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi v Shaik Adam Hassonally Vasi, Payne and Co.

2706-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, R M Dordi v A P Bhawnagri and anr, Captain and V.

2805-20—Amin and D, Madhowji Kanji v Vithal Atmaram a firm and anr, Malvi M R and Co, Judah and S.

2990-20—Kanga and S, Mulchand Vrijvallabhdas Kinkhabwalla v Natwarlal Keshavlal Zaveri.

2991-20—Raghavaya N and Co, Hiralal Venilal Mehta v Edulji Jivanji Sopariwalla, Merwanji K and Co, For postponement.

2992-20—Wadia G and Co, Abdul Husein Abdul Karim and ors v Haji Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Chandiwalla.

3285-20—Payne and Co, Wardhman Amarchand and another v Nathumal Gambhirmal, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

(In the Divn. Court No. 37.)

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

Re Indian Arbitration Act—Application 38-21—Malvi M R and Co v Mulraj Dawaltram, Dhunji Devsey, Madhowji.

Re Indian Arbitration Act—Application 38-22—Madhowji and Co. v. Mulraj Dawaltram, Dhunji Devsey Malvi M R and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

3131-19—Craigie B and C, Lalubhai Pragji and Co v R Rajabali and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1763-22—Thakordas and Co, Akubhai Kuverji Patel and Co v Haridas Dama, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2376-22—Crawford B and Co, H K Habs v R K Motishaw and Co a firm, Amarchand and Mangaldas.

3479-20—Malvi M R and Co, Ratilal Tribhowandas v H M Chowna and Co a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

3490-20—Mulla and M, Sir Hakamchand and Dalivia Cottage and Oil Mills Ltd and anr v The Akola and Mid-India Spg Wvg and Mfg Co and anr, Kanga and S.

3491-20—Jamshedji R and D, J K Shah a firm v Hargowandas Ranchhordas a firm, Soonderdas and Co, 2-10-22.

462-21—Matubhai J and M, Hirji Hormusji Kanga v Syed Hussein Syed Karmali alias Bassu Miya, Judah and Solomon.

843-21—Bhaishanker K and G, The Advocate-General v Bai Suntake widow, Raghavaya N and Co.

2314-19—Unwalla P and P, Kaikhusru Framji Shroff v Khoja Velsi Deoraj, Mulla and M.

3725-20—Bhaishanker K and G, C Framji and Co a firm v Noor Mahomed Hussein and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

289-18—Shroff and V, Bai Niamatbai widow v Nazarally Shamsoodin and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Manchershaw and Nar, Jehangir and S, Little and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Part heard 11-10-22.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

(In Division Court No. 43.)

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

487-22—Thakordas and Co, Hiralal Ranchhoddas v Jalimsingh Manorsing, Subnis and S.

FOR PERSONAL DECREE.

1078-20—Unwalla P and P, Shamji Deovji and another v Jairam Purshottam and others, Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

5107-21—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandekar v Jerup Teja and others, Dabholker and Co.

REFERENCE.

L A Reference—1-20—J C G Bowen—In re Government—Jamsetji N Wadia and others v Wadia G and Co, Jamshetji R and D

LONG CAUSES.

3687-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Bai Suntoke v Dyal Purshottam, Tyebji D and Co.

2828-22—Patell and Ezekiel, Edulji Sorabji Shroff v Shambhulal Nathalal and Co, Shah and Chinu, In person.

3423-19—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kalianji Tillock v Gulabchand Hiralal Amin and Desai.

1776-20—Surveyor and Co, Dolichand Pannaji and Co v Satyabhamabai widow, Pandia and Co.

496-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberally Jivaji Master and anr v Kulsumbai widow and ors, Little and Co, Amin and D.

3741-21—Crawford B and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v The Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd, N C Dalal and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

1688-22—Rustamji and Ginwalla, Himatlal Manji and Co v Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Vachha and Co.

3629-22—Malvi M R and Co, Nandkishore Haridas v Kaka Dossabhoy Hirachand and anr, Ramanlal and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4616-21—N C Dalal and Co, Malsi Kanji v Nandulal Ramdhan and ors, Madhowji and Co.

3196-22—Jehangir M and S, Motilal Fulchand v Jamshedji Nowroji Gamadia, Mulla and M.

1275-22—Mulla and M, Lalji Dayal v Mathuradas Haribhai, Soonderdas and Co.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v Yeshwant Ghansham Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2558-21—Wadia G and Co, Kedarmul Bharmal v Burjorji Bomanji Jussawalla, Edgelow G W and Co.

3757-22—Craigie B and C, The Gaekwad Industrials Ltd v Hamed Haji Dada, M B Chothia and Co.

3763-22—Craigie B and C, The Gaekwad Industrials Ltd v Gani Mahomed Jetporewalla, M B Chothia and Co.

4116-21—Tyabji D and Co, Prataprai Mulji Mooni v N S Trustworthy and Co., Soonderdas and Co., Chitnis K and M.

898-20—Malvi M R and Co, Jatashanker Manishanker Dave v Bai Awabai widow and another, Mulla and M.

1292-22—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morbi. v Currim Jivan, Payne and Co.

1193-22—Little and Co., Shaw Wallace and Co v Damoder Devidas, N C Dalal and Co.

1406-22—Little and Co., Shaw Wallace and Co v Bhagwandas Cullianji, Ferreira and V.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

DO NOT HESITATE.

If you have lost money in shares, cotton, linseed, silver or Guinea transactions; if, when doing teji-business you are faced with mandi, and vice-versa; if, in short, you are unsuccessful in business in spite of consulting everybody,—you will do well to come to us. With the help of Astrology and Ramal Shastra, and by our long experience and occult power, We forecast, corrrect to a pie, the fluctuations in the various markets—Cotton, linseed, gold, silver, guinea, opium, castor-oil seeds, rice, wheat, sugar, colour, yarn, and Chinese and Japanesee bills of exchange. By consulting us before doing any business or after losing money, many people have made a fortune—we have ample materials to prove this. We also prepare first-rate and reliable horoscopes, prashnotri, etc, and give a most accurate forecast of your future life. We give you detailed and surprisingly accurate forecast on the most moderate terms. In evidence of our marvellous proficiency, we have received numerous Certificates, a few of which are given below; and we invite you to inspect the rest, Convince yourself by giving us a trial Special accommodation is reserved for Ladies and Gentlemen,

CERTIFICATES AND ADDRESS.

Pandit Krishnalal Ramakant Sharma has been known to me for sometime and I feel it a pleasure to say that every one of his predictions from my palm reading have been perfect come to pass. He has been also assisting me in my share transaction and over 90 per cent. have come right.

I cannot help but honestly declare him to be a marvellous man where the science of Astrology and Palmistry is concerned, and I feel grateful to him for his assistance I received in recovering my nancial losses—

Bombay, 31-7-19. A. B. STANDLEY.

BOMBAY, 31-7-18.

I have, hereby to certify that Joshi Krishnalal Sharma is a great expert in Astrology and his predictions in various businesses are found quite true. He also gives the accourate figures of fluctuations in various shares and I have been greatly benefitted by his visit. I have earned a good deal in shares and piece goods and which is only due to my visit with him.

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COTTON PRICES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In its issue of the 17th instant, your contemporary has published a letter from one N. Y. K. anent Cotton prices.

When exchange is steady, and the political clouds are rolling off the European horizon, when every nation is eager to enjoy the after-war benefits, it is wrong to expect that cloth will have no buyers. The main question is "Have we Cotton at Colaba?" If we have not, prices must go up. When Japan and Germany, Liverpool and Antwerp are all buyers of Cotton it seems to me the height of pessimism to look forward to a fall of nearly 100 points. After all it is not figures that make prices but the sentiments and desires of men which affect the rates of articles. Though it is true that America is not the whole world is it not still truer that N.Y.K. is not the whole world's cotton market even if he is concerned with cotton. However correct his figures may be, his conclusions are far from right. As American spinners are optimistic, so must be those of England and Japan and India. The fact that Yarn and Silver are low only shows that when they come up the Cotton market will be lifted up. And if it ever comes in parity with America it shall rule at 600 if not higher.—Yours, etc.

H. A. K.

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INDIAN FINANCE.

(Continued from page 6.)

total value of 22.125 crores. The same remark which applied to the parcels branch would apply here, with the possible addition that the introduction of a C. O. D. system of local carriage in big cities like Bombay and Calcutta, at a small charge, might not only add a good source of income to the State, but also help to solve the housing problem of such cities by relieving people of their shopping worries.

Impr ovements Suggested.

The money order business has grown from 27,.243,409 orders of the value of Rs. 48,71,38.990 in 1911-12 to 38,504,814 of the value of Rs. 98,36,48,316 in 1920-21. And this in spite of the crushing charge of one per cent. when the banks do the same kind of business for 1/8 per cent. on large sums, and when the currency notes properly managed could do the business at just double the postage charge—2 annas now—for a letter containing notes of any amount divided into 2, and sent in successive lots. If only the Post Office authorities realised the true principles of commercial remittance and popular banking, they would not only add to the volume of the business, but secure practically interest free deposits to a very respectable figure for carrying out this business. The significance—perhaps the very name—of the Belgian Postal cheque and the German Giro system of payments are unknown to the pundits of the Indian Post Office. Much less can one expect them to realise the far-reaching results in national economy of such measures. For positively *free inland remittance* through the Post Office, will not only add very considerably to the ordinary letter business of that department; but also will of necessity bring about an extension of the habits of banking among the crudest villagers, of the value of which we seem to have as yet no conception. Extended postal banking would mean an increase of deposits which, even if we take it at ½ of the total volume of the present postal remittance business, would mean a saving of interest at 4 per cent. on 50 crores or nearly two crores; while the poorer people would actually obtain the invaluable boon of free remittance, extended banking, habits of using their credit etc., the real value of which can never be estimated. So, too, in regard to the Savings Bank Deposits. The rate of interest, the maximum amount of deposit, the procedure for paying in or withdrawing are all framed in a way which makes one despair of the commercial possibilities of the Post Office. While our industry is crying for additional capital; and the State is being approached to commence some kind of industrial banking, one finds the latter positively arranging its one activity in banking on lines which cannot but frighten away deposits that might well become the nucleus of safe industrial banking! If the rate of interest is made to conform to the realities of the Money market, if the conditions of depositing could permit automatic conversion between deposit banking and current accounts; if the latter be linked up with the postal cheque, the inland remittance and an alternative currency acceptable, without being made legal tender, for all purposes of public payment, and if the margin of profits thus secured is invested through the Imperial Bank in the new private or public industries, there is every reason to believe that this branch of the Post Office business would alone yield an annual revenue, directly by fees, or indirectly by saving in interest, *Rs. 5 crores and upwards.*

There is a class of Post activity of which the public know nothing because of its unduly narrow restriction to the employes of the Post Office, in spite of its immense possibilities for the benefit alike of the community and of the public revenues. It is the Life Insurance business. Though confined to the Postal employes, its results are already satisfactory enough to encourage a general trial. Besides the Life Insurance for its employes, the Post Office also insures within limits the parcels it carries. The present writer suggests that the Insurance business be made more general and include, life, fire, and accident insurance to industrial employes, public and private buildings, motor cars, railway travel and carriage and general travel. The indirect benefit of such a measure cannot be measured. But thinking only of the direct results in the shape of the increased revenue, there is no doubt that a very large net revenue may be obtained from this source, at a trifling increase in expenditure. *The writer holds, then, that such a great monopoly as the Post Office, may, if worked under the impulse of a far-sighted commercial policy, bring in vastly increased revenues, at a trifling increase in the departmental charges, and after and in consequence of a positive reduction in the charges of the service rendered.*

On these recommendations against the 9 crores of revenue and 8.81 crores of charges in 1920-21, the Post Office would be as follows:—

Receipts.	In crores of Rs.	Charges.	In crores of Rs.
Sale of Postage:—		Ordinary Adminidtration	
Postage ..	3.25		
Telegraph ..	1.75	Post Office ..	6.12
Service ..	1.00		
Money & Postal Orders ..	2.00	Telegraphs ..	2.68
Increase in:—		Interest ..	1.20
Parcels ..	2.00	Extra Cost of	
Insurance ..	2.00	Reforms ..	2.00
Saving in Interest ..	5.00		
Miscellaneous ..	0.50		
State telegraph	1.00		
Telegraph Adjustment	0.75		
Total	20.25	Total	12.00

This would mean a net revenue of Rs. 8.25 crores from the Post Office, after meeting all charges, against the present growing deficite. And that, too, without any increase in the rates.

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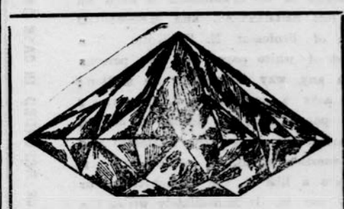
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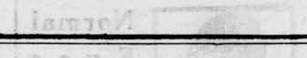

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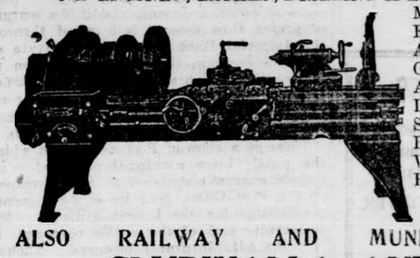

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